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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,071

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1970

Established 1887

Austria	10.5	Belgium	10.5	Denmark	10.5	France	10.5	Germany	10.5	Greece	10.5	Ireland	10.5	Italy	10.5	Japan	10.5	Netherlands	10.5	Portugal	10.5	Spain	10.5	Sweden	10.5	Switzerland	10.5	U.S.	10.5	U.K.	10.5	Yugoslavia	10.5
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## Bonn Acts To Speed East Ties

Missions Set for Moscow, Warsaw

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced today that West Germany was sending State Secretary Egon Bahr, one of the highest officials, to Moscow tomorrow in an attempt to accelerate bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union on a pact renouncing the use of force.

The 57-year-old Mr. Bahr has been an intimate associate of Chancellor Willy Brandt for more than a decade and is presently in charge of Bonn's foreign and "German" policy in the federal chancellery.

At the same time, Mr. Scheel disclosed that State Secretary Ferdinand Duckwitz, the No. 2 man in the Foreign Office, would journey to Warsaw Feb. 5 to initiate negotiations with Poland.

The announcements, at a Foreign Press Association luncheon, gave the impression that the Brandt government, now in its fourth month in office, was still advancing its three-pronged "Eastern policy" toward Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

"Special Phase"

Mr. Scheel said Mr. Bahr had been appointed to conduct "a very special phase" of the discussions with Moscow, which he hoped would "carry the somewhat broad discussions into concrete negotiations." Since Dec. 8, Bonn's Ambassador to Moscow, Helmut Albrecht, has had three lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on the possibility of a renunciation-of-force agreement.

Both the Russians and the East Germans have declared that the successful outcome of these talks is the prerequisite for approving similar deals between West Germany and other European Communist countries.

Mr. Scheel stressed that Mr. Bahr had been singled out because of his intimacy with Mr. Brandt, "the main impression" of Bonn's earnestness in seeking agreement with the Russians.

Mr. Scheel made plain that Bonn has accepted Moscow's implicit request that it demonstrate good faith in the discussions with the Soviets before proceeding to talks on matters of substance with the other Communist states.

Moscow, Warsaw Held Key

At the same time, Mr. Scheel stressed that the Brandt government believes that the true signs of how far it can get in the dialogue it is seeking with Communist East Germany will emerge from the Bahr mission to Moscow and the Duckwitz mission to Warsaw, rather than from East Berlin itself.

A week ago East Germany's leader, Walter Ulbricht, signaled at a news conference that his government was prepared to face Bonn with an open agenda. But he warned repeatedly that the "only realistic starting point" for relations between the two German states was "international legal recognition" between Bonn and East Berlin.

Since then, East Germany has harassed motor traffic to and from West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Meanwhile, Bonn is waiting for a reply to Mr. Brandt's letter of last Thursday to the East German premier, Willi Stoph, proposing talks "at any time" at the cabinet minister level.

This afternoon, the chancellery's chief spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said that Bonn might consider "modifying or completely changing" its present refusal to recognize East Germany under appropriate circumstances in the future.

## Von Braun Shifted to New Job With NASA in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Wernher von Braun, one of the great rocketeers of modern times, is being transferred to Washington to help the space agency plan future explorations by man of the solar system.

Dr. von Braun, who became Germany's foremost authority on rockets in World War II, has been head of the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., since the United States decided a decade ago to land men on the moon.

He came to the United States after the war and is credited with being the prime architect of the Saturn-5 rocket, which boosted Apollo astronauts toward the moon in flights which thus far have included two successful landings.

In his new role, Dr. von Braun will be a deputy to Thomas O. Paine, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for planning of future manned flights.

Dr. von Braun will be succeeded at Huntsville by his former deputy, Eberhard Rees.

Huntsville's role in manned



IT'S DONE—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson inspecting honor guard yesterday on the south lawn of the White House as he arrived for talks with President Nixon. Another round of talks is scheduled for today.

## Egypt Claims Rocket Raid On Sinai HQ

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Israeli general military headquarters in Sinai was "pounded with rockets" by an Egyptian commando unit at dawn today, the military command here announced, adding that "large numbers" of Israeli forces were killed.

The announcement, carried by the Middle East News Agency, said the raid took place 120 miles east of the Suez Canal, between Sheikh Zayed and Rafah, and was aimed at "one of the most important military targets, since it holds command over the entire Sinai army positions, as well as the Gaza Strip." It was the deepest raid into occupied territory since the 1967 war, a spokesman said.

An order for a further 105,000 in the Ido, Yotuba and Hausa languages has already been placed in Britain.

Report Denied

In Tel Aviv, several hours before the Egyptians officially claimed to have raided the Sinai headquarters, the Israeli military command had denied the report.

A spokesman said the Egyptians actually referred to an attempted attack on the Nahal Dikla settlement in northern Sinai.

[Chief military spokesman Col. Rafi Eshkol said, "There were some improvised bazookas fired near Nahal Dikla last night, which caused no damage or casualties taken over..."]

When surprised by Egyptian commandos, the Israelis "attempted to escape" from the danger zone, the Egyptian communiqué added.

The announcement added that Egyptian commandos, after destroying "most of the Israeli encampment and equipment in the Sinai military command headquarters," returned safely to base.

The announcement did not say how Egyptian commandos penetrated into Sinai.

Israel Jet Strike

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (AP)—Israeli jets hammered Egyptian artillery and anti-aircraft guns in the northern Gulf of Suez for one hour this afternoon, the military command announced.

## Biafra Relief: 39 Tons of Bibles

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thirty-nine tons of Bibles in four different Nigerian languages have been shipped to Lagos from London, the British and Foreign Bible Society said here today.

In addition there are some 24,000 Bibles awaiting unloading at Lagos and a further 35,000 on the way by sea, the society said.

An order for a further 105,000 in the Ido, Yoruba and Hausa languages has already been placed in Britain.

Shipment Called 'Important'

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Swiss authorities seized as "war material" a shipment of spare aircraft parts found aboard an El Al airliner Saturday during a stopover at Geneva on a flight from Amsterdam to Tel Aviv.

In announcing the action today, the government said the shipment was seized and an investigation started because transit authorization, required for all war materials, had not been obtained.

The Swiss statement described the shipment as large, and consisting of spare parts of military aircraft.

"Completely Above Board"

Joseph Kapelner, chief representative in Switzerland of the Israeli airline, said the shipment originated in New York and weighed some 3,300 pounds. It was a "completely above board" commercial consignment, accurately described in the accompanying documents as "aircraft spare parts," he said.

Mr. Kapelner said that a mistake had been made by El Al when it put the shipment aboard a plane stopping in Geneva. There were many El Al flights to Tel Aviv on operation.

El Al Jet Strike

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (AP)—Israeli jets hammered Egyptian artillery and anti-aircraft guns in the northern Gulf of Suez for one hour this afternoon, the military command announced.

Argues That France Can Halt Deliveries

## Chaban Says Libya Won't Use Jets on Israel

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 27—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delemas assured a nationwide audience tonight that the 100 Mirage jets being sold to Libya will not be used against Israel.

Answering questions on television, the prime minister said France has no reason to believe Libya will not keep its word and limit the planes' use to a purely defensive role.

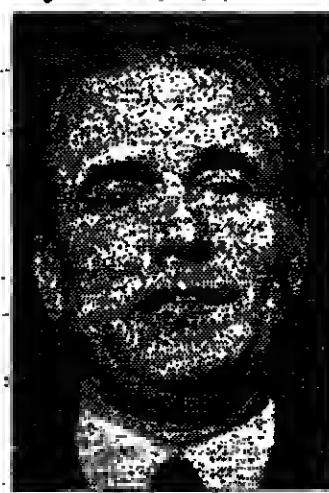
If it turns out that initial Mirage deliveries are used against Israel, he said, the full hundred ordered by Libya will not be delivered, and Libya will be placed under the same embargo that now covers Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Mr. Chaban-Delemas was attempting to answer criticism from both inside and outside the country over his government's Middle East policy and French contribution to an arms escalation in the area.

His answer was that by the time most of the planes are in Libyan hands, and Libyan pilots are trained to fly them, the Middle East war will probably be over.

French and Big 5

For the third straight time the government coupled news of the Libyan deal with reports of new French initiatives within the Big



Jacques Chaban-Delemas

Four to try to end the war. Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that he outlined a French peace plan to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson last weekend in London, and "the plan didn't seem to displease" him.

Mr. Wilson is now in the United States conferring with U.S. officials.

Mr. Schumann said he hopes Israel will agree to act "as if it is

To Confer Again Today

## Nixon, 'Old Friend' Wilson Begin Talks at White House

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—President Nixon welcomed Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson to the White House today as "an old friend" and, paraphrasing Winston Churchill, said that if their two nations stand together nearly anything is possible.

Beginning their third conference since Mr. Nixon's inauguration, the two leaders spent nearly two hours alone discussing Nigeria, arms con-

trol, the future of Europe, East-West relations, Vietnam and the Middle East.

Later, the prime minister conferred at length with the administration's top economic officials on the effect American economic developments this year will have on Britain.

Mr. Wilson was understood to be particularly concerned over whether this country's drive to check inflation might have an adverse effect on Britain when he is planning a general election campaign.

Attending the economic meeting with the prime minister at Blair House were Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy, Budget Director Robert P. May, Arthur P. Burns, who on Monday will become chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Nathaniel Samuel, Deputy Secretary of State for economic affairs.

Tonight the President and Mrs. Nixon gave a state dinner for the prime minister and Mrs. Wilson.

The two leaders will confer again tomorrow morning and Mr. Wilson will hold a news conference at the British Embassy in the afternoon. He will leave for London following a private dinner at Blair House.

At the welcoming ceremony on the White House lawn, Mr. Wilson repeated in part the proposal he made in New York last night: that the special Anglo-American relationship "be increasingly directed to the examination of social evils in our own countries and throughout the world."

"For the message of the 1970s for all of us is that it is not enough to achieve and to defend our traditional freedoms," the prime minister said. "Freedom can be eroded from within."

"Our countries have not led the world in the assertion of freedom in order that our people shall become the slaves of a scared and poisoned environment of our own making."

The President, in his welcoming remarks, spoke of Mr. Wilson not only as an old friend in government "but as an old friend personally."

While they have met twice before in the last year and been in touch frequently by letter and telephone, he said that their conversations "did not involve difficult issues but a common interest and a common purpose, the development of peace in the world, progress for your people, for our people, for all the world."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers gave a luncheon for the prime minister at the State Department.

It was interpreted as an assurance that France will not try to replace British and American oil companies with French companies. So far the Libyans have not given any indications that they plan to end existing oil arrangements.

Mr. Schumann spoke to the press after an appearance before a hostile Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. The commission, not asked for its sympathy to Gaullist views, rejected the sale and voted 22 to 9 to bring it to a public debate in the chamber. The Senate is a largely consultative body traditionally dominated by the center-left and was one of the targets of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's losing referendum last May.

The nine negative votes today

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Nixon Calls Vetoed Bill Inflationist

Money Package Labeled 'Unfair'

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—President Nixon told Congress today that he vetoed a \$19.7 billion health-education-labor appropriation bill because it would promote inefficiency, misdirect federal money and feed inflation.

Mr. Nixon had signed his veto message on national television last night after telling the American people that to do otherwise would be to surrender in the fight against inflation. Congress added \$1.36 billion to the bill, beyond what Mr. Nixon had asked for, mainly to boost certain educational programs.

The President, who sent the measure back to Congress today with a lengthy formal message explaining his rejection, said in his TV statement last night that the increased appropriation is not "in the best interest of all the American people because it is the wrong amount for the wrong purpose at the wrong time."

Democratic congressional leaders were cautiously claiming they had the necessary two-thirds majority to overturn Mr. Nixon's veto, but Republican legislative leaders disputed this.

GOP Senate leader Hugh Scott (Pa.) said Republicans in the House—or, failing that, in the Senate—would support the President and muster enough strength, including sympathetic Democrats, to sustain the presidential turnaround.

The House votes tomorrow on the veto. If it overrides, the Senate then would vote, although no time has yet been set for this.

School Grants

The core of Mr. Nixon's objection to the bill appeared to be a \$600 million item for grants to schools in areas where large numbers of children of federal employees and of servicemen attend public school. The administration had asked for just over \$200 million. In his veto message today, Mr. Nixon said:

"Four successive Presidents have tried to reduce or reorient this program. Yet the Congress, in this bill, not only perpetuates this unfair program, it adds money to it. It is wrong to sharply increase the impacted school-aid program in the face of the need to make long-overdue reforms in this law."

"The administration will make recommendations for reform of this program based on a study requested by the Congress. I will submit these recommendations shortly."

In making reforms, Mr. Nixon said he favored including a "no hardship clause" guaranteeing that no school district's budget would be less than 95 percent of what it was in 1968.

Inspected school aid reaches into many congressional districts whose representatives are wary of any attempts to trim the program in an election year.

Hospital Grants

Mr. Nixon clashed with Congress also over the addition of \$104 million for grants to build and modernize community hospitals. He cited this as an example of misdirected money on the ground that "a more pressing need is to fund ambulatory care facilities which offer an alternative to expensive hospital care" as he proposed to Congress last April.

The President said that he would not have vetoed increases in health care provided for health research if they had been enacted separately. He said they represent less than half of 1 percent of the total appropriation.

And when his new budget for fiscal 1971 is submitted next Monday, he said, it will increase strongly a commitment for health research—in such fields as cancer, heart disease, environmental health and population programs.

Last night the President argued

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## 1969 U.S. Trade Surplus Up, Not Enough to Aid Payments

By Jan Nugent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—The United States' precarious trade balance tipped more favorably into the black during 1969, the Commerce Department reported today.

Last year's surplus of exports over imports amounted to \$1.26 billion. The figure exceeds 1968's slim \$838 million, but is well below the \$5 billion administration officials say is necessary to substantially aid the country's persistent balance of payments problem.

General merchandise imports last year totaled \$36.6 billion, up 9 percent from the 1968 figure. Exports

increased 10 percent from 1968 levels to \$37.27 billion, according to Commerce Department data.

The trade balance figures prominently in the balance of payments, which measures total payments made to and received from other countries. Although the United States has traditionally had a strong trade surplus, it has shrunk alarmingly in recent years.

Despite the slight trade improvement last year, the final 1969 balance of payments figure is expected

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



## After Era of Backwoods Banking

## Getting Money to Flow Again Is Urgent Problem in Biafra

By Hugh A. Mulligan

Lagos, Jan. 27 (AP)—British, French and American banks with branches in Nigeria are pressuring the federal government to get money flowing inside fallen Biafra, banking sources revealed today.

Next to food, money is the most important necessity to get village life going again, but so far the government has not decided what to do about the currency issued by the rebel state.

Acting as a group, the sources said, representatives of Barclay's and the Standard Bank, both British, the Bank of America and the United Bank for Africa (indirectly French-owned), have been

trying to get a decision on some form of currency exchange so they can get their branches going again in the conquered Eastern Region. Chase Manhattan has 10 percent holdings in the Standard Bank and Bankers Trust has some holdings in the United Bank for Africa.

It was also revealed that Protestant and Roman Catholic charitable agencies have offered to make available emergency funds for immediate distribution to needy refugees through existing parishes in the Ibo lands—"enough at least for people to buy a pot and a straw mat, to get some sort of life started," a church official said.

Government officials are reported to be studying the plan, but the church agencies are reluctant to push too hard for fear of incurring the wrath of the head of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon. For this reason, the sources said, the money would be funneled through the native clergy at village level.

## Bizarre Story

Bankers interviewed told a bizarre story of what happened to their branches inside Biafra.

"They kept going right up to the last day of the war," said one bank manager. "It was the damndest thing you ever heard of... runaways banks operating in the bush. Without exception, the foreign banks with branches in Port Harcourt were in continuous operation throughout the war."

About July, 1967, when the war in the Port Harcourt area "heated up," as a banker put it, most of the international banks pulled out their expatriate managers and left their branches in the hands of the most senior Nigerian officials.

Then Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the rebel leader, decided to set up a Bank of Biafra by taking over the Port Harcourt branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria, the state bank that is the local equivalent of the Bank of England. It was in this branch that most of the foreign banks operating in the Eastern Region kept their central funds on deposit.

Gen. Gowon tried to cut the Biafrans off at the vault by issuing new Nigerian currency and calling back the old money. Col. Ojukwu responded by issuing his own Biafran money.

Into the Jungle

As the federal armies took the offensive and Biafra began to shrink, the foreign bank managers, most of them Ibo, picked up their luggage and headed into the jungle. When Port Harcourt fell, the international banks were astonished to find that their old Port Harcourt branch was doing business somewhere else.

When the federal armies took Port Harcourt and other cities, the government ordered the banks to reopen. But, according to the banking sources, this never happened because the Central Bank of Nigeria could not decide what to do about the foreign bank assets held in its branch taken over by rebels.

"It's very difficult," a source admitted. "What about the balances we had with the central bank in Port Harcourt? The bank gave pound-for-pound value up to May, 1967, when Ojukwu established his Bank of Biafra? And we don't know what we'll get for the Biafran balances, much less the old Nigerian money that was replaced."

Up to now, all observers' reports have been unanimous since their arrival in September, 1968, at the invitation of the federal government to investigate allegations of genocide.

Runway Too Soft

For the airlift, the ICRC flew in two C-97s from neighboring Cameroon, Dahomey, last week. It was decided that Enugu's runway was too soft for them, so they were sent back.

Now technicians think they can land the lumbering craft, but federal authorities are not giving clearance for a test flight.

Meanwhile, sources close to the operation say they do not know when the DC-8s will be ready to go or whether American involvement has anything to do with the delay.

Federal authorities maintain strict control over the relief operation to ensure that it is basically a Nigerian effort.

Last night, a statement from Geneva on the airlift said the ICRC insisted that the planes carry ICRC markings and have an official delegate on board.

This was understood to have disturbed Nigerian coordinators who had apparently not been informed of the conditions, according to sources.

"Girlfriends, No"

An informant close to the ICRC here said that the all-Swiss committee was concerned that the aircraft be used only in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

He said, "Food and drugs to Enugu and not Port Harcourt, no problem. Wounded soldiers, no problem. But girlfriends, no. Soldiers on leave, no."

Meanwhile, two U.S. military C-141s, painted in white, are to start an airlift from the United States to Lagos tomorrow, bringing in 50 trucks and other emergency supplies in 21 flights.

In Washington, according to the Associated Press, the State Department said that the Nigerian government, after first refusing such outside help, has agreed to accept American trucks to deliver food and other relief materials to the former Biafran enclave.

Tasca Meets Premier

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Premier George Papadopoulos received new U.S. Ambassador Henry J. Tasca yesterday. It was the first meeting of the two men and lasted 90 minutes.

## Paradise in the Sun

# ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers. Fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year 'round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.



LETTERS TO HANOI—Mark Pollard (center) and two of his classmates in Shelbyville, Ky., read some of the 182 letters their schoolmates wrote to Hanoi, seeking information on Mark's father who has been missing since he was shot down in Vietnam 2 1/2 years ago.

## Chaban, on TV, Says Libyans Won't Use Jets Against Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

were Gaullists and Communists.

Andre Montel, the commission's centrist chairman, said afterward that "in spite of the talent of Maurice Schumann the commission has, as a whole, disapproved the sale of arms to Libya."

To the press, Mr. Schumann confessed that the "operation is not without its risks" and indicated that the conditions of the sale were that the Libyans do not "export" the Mirages and do not use them to attack foreign airports.

It was the Israeli attack on Beirut airport using French helicopters a year ago that first caused Gen. de Gaulle to impose the "total" embargo.

Mr. Schumann also said that the lack of Libyan pilots was a further assurance that the planes would not be misused.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas confessed tonight that he was not happy with the way the Mirage deal was announced. "The last two weeks have seemed very long," he said. He said that the exigencies of diplomacy required that the secret be kept as long as possible.

He assured his countrymen, however, that they could accept the figures of roughly 100 Mirages given last Wednesday by Defense Minister Michel Debré as final. "Any other figures," he said, "are false."

The precise number of Mirages, however, still is not known. Mr. Debré reported only that "some 50" Mirages—"some 30" Mirage-5s, and "some 20" trainers and a reconnaissance aircraft are to be included. French sources now say the figure is likely to be closer to 110 than 100.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas seemed genuinely bothered that the French had been accused of misleading the public throughout the Libyan affair. "The people can have no confidence in their government if it is not honest," he said.

Thalidomide Firm Says 1,200 Agree To Settlement

ALSDORF, West Germany, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Some 1,200 of the 2,000 claimants who filed suits in behalf of children allegedly malformed by thalidomide have accepted a thalidomide compensation offer of 100 million marks (\$37.5 million) a spokesman for the drug's producers said today.

The spokesman said the company yesterday.

The spokesman said: "What we now need in this situation is firstly peace, so that we can negotiate, and a third man, a neutral, who will be able to act as a mediator."

The spokesman said the negotiations with representatives of the parents on the compensation payments could "last months." First all the claimants—parents or guardians of the children—must agree to accept the damages and then the method by which payment should be made would have to be negotiated.

Senator Doubts U.S. Troop Cut

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—A U.S. senator emphasized today that the Nixon administration has no intention of cutting American troop levels in Europe.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., here for a series of meetings, declared, "I can say without equivocation that the administration intends to maintain the present troop levels in Germany and Western Europe and intends to make it a parliamentary issue."

This was a reference to a Democratic-led move in the Senate to cut back the troop level in Europe.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., is sponsor of a reduction resolution that has 51 signatures, but Sen. Mathias said, "The results of that debate are not at all clear."

He added that all those who backed Sen. Mansfield's resolution will not necessarily continue their support in a Senate showdown.

Headmaster Named

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Burton MacLean, 53, headmaster of Inland School, an Episcopal institution, in Honolulu, will become headmaster of the American School of Paris on Aug. 1, the Paris school's board of trustees has announced. He replaces Paul Coste, who has resigned, effective in June.

Heart Recipient Dies

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 27 (UPI)—Gerald Kenneth Reuter, 44, the third person in history to live with two transplanted hearts, died today.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010

JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR"

(IN NEW YORK, LONDON)

## Red Newsmen Locked In by Calif. Pickets

## Soviet Anti-Semitism Issue in Club Incident

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP).

Pickets protesting what they called anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union locked 11 visiting Russian journalists in the San Francisco Press Club where they were being entertained yesterday.

A club official snipped off a padlock chained to the door. Later three of the Russians talked with some of the pickets. Through an interpreter, they told them there was no serious anti-Semitism problem in the Soviet Union.

Signs carried by the pickets said "Free the Jews" and "Let My People Go." Leaflets said, "three million Jews in the Soviet Union daily suffer denial of their basic human rights."

The leaflets were signed by the American Jewish Congress and other groups.

"The Russians, who are touring the United States, have already visited New York and Chicago."

Visitors Meet Reagan

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 27 (UPI)—Gov. Ronald Reagan told the Soviet journalists yesterday that America's only reason for fighting in South Vietnam is to guarantee that country's right to "determine its own destiny."

"America is dedicated to the idea that each country should determine its own political system," he said. "We don't want more than that."

During their 30-minute meeting in the governor's private office, whether some of us are for education and health programs and others against."

The issue is, he insisted, how much the government can afford to spend on the programs this year. He asserted that he was for new education and health programs and in a later education message would propose "a new and searching look" at the American school system.

As an example of the "impacted

## Arabs Denounce U.S. Pledge To Give Israel More Arms

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Nixon's latest arms pledge to Israel was denounced in the Arab world today and there were calls for reprisals against U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon's promise to give Israel more arms if necessary to maintain the balance of power was branded in the Arab press as a "declaration of war" against the Arabs.

Cairo Radio reported Mr. Nixon's statement was being "carefully analyzed" in Arab capitals.

Egypt's semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper meanwhile contended that the United States was planning to provide Israel with another 150 fighter planes to offset the sale of 100 French aircraft to Libya.

The United States was trying to put pressure on France to stop its arms deal with Libya, said Al-Ahram.

Egyptian Vice-President Anwar Sadat took the occasion to belabor American peace proposals for the Middle East, saying the United States was "completely biased in favor of Israel" and to emphasize anew that "there is no alternative to war to recover our usurped lands."

Mr. Sadat was addressing trade union leaders in Cairo.

"The decision facing the Arabs in their battle of destiny can no longer be avoided," said Beirut's Al-Bayt newspaper. "The United States is engaged in the Arab world must be attacked."

Mr. Nixon had "killed" four-power talks aimed at reaching a Middle East settlement, charged Al-Shaab, another Lebanese journal. It said he had sparked war in the Middle East on a wide scale and has indicated that he will feed this war with arms," said the newspaper.

Other newspapers likened Mr. Nixon's message before a Washington meeting of American Jewish leaders to the Balfour Declaration, which in 1917 pledged Britain's support for a national home for the Jews.

Beirut's rightwing Al-Jarida protested that the United States and the Soviet Union were turning the Arab issue into a testing ground for their weapons.

The Syrian regime declared the Arab masses now are facing a new challenge which demanded "a revolutionary strategy on all fronts."

Mrs. Meir Hails U.S. Move

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir said last night that President Nixon's statement Sunday on American-Israeli relations was a clear expression of support for the Jewish people.

There were reports last week that the Polish diplomats had been expelled from Britain, but the Foreign Office refused to confirm or deny them. The last reported expulsions were in June, 1968, when two members of a Soviet trade delegation were asked to leave Britain after brawling with two British detectives.

The announcement said that the three Britons expelled from Warsaw were Capt. R.J.E. Upchurch, defense and air attaché; Michael Pakenham, a second secretary, and Andrew Titchener, a clerk with the defense attaché. The British Ambassador in Warsaw, J.M. Henderson, was told of the expulsions today.

The Polish Ambassador in London, Dr. Marlon Dobrosielski, had an interview lasting more than an hour 12 days ago at the Foreign Office. He, too, refused to comment then on the reported expulsions.

It is unlikely that either country wishes to see a deterioration in Anglo-Polish relations. The Poles, in particular, are actively promoting a European security conference, and are anxious to get British support for the Soviet-proposed meeting.

Two of them went to Milan, where they asked for political asylum. The other four were thought to be on their way to the refugee camp of Padriciano, near Trieste, according to local police.

The Theater Ballet of Timisoara, which staged its last performance here last night without the six, left for Romania today.

Red Newsmen Locked In by Calif. Pickets

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The issue is, he insisted, how much the government can afford to spend on the programs this year. He asserted that he was for new education and health programs and in a later education message would propose "a new and searching look" at the American school system.

As an example of the "impacted



INSTANT NIXON—A San Francisco girl models a plastic mask of President Nixon, imported from France and being sold in a novelty store there. A prospective customer (left) had a wide choice of personalities, but the store owner says Mr. Nixon is the best-seller.

## Nixon Says Bill He Vetoed Would Have Fed Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

that the issue was not, as the Democrats have said, whether some of us are for education and health programs and others against."

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As an example of the "impacted

school program, he said it provides \$6 million for 500,000 people who live in the richest county in America and only \$3 million for the three poorest counties who live in the 100 poorest counties."

The White House said that the President was referring to Montgomery County, Md., outside Washington, as the richest county.

"It is my duty to act in behalf of the millions of Americans, including teachers and students as well as patients in our hospitals, who will pay far more in the rise of the cost of living than they would receive from the increased spending provided for in this bill," the President said, just before signing the veto message.

The only substantial compromise Mr. Nixon offered today was to cut the difference on funds for aid to schools in communities where large numbers of children of federal employees are enrolled.

While the President did not spell it out, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon was willing to accept 400 million dollars. The President himself had recommended \$202 million and Congress had boosted this to \$600 million. But even in yielding that much, Mr. Nixon criticized the program.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The U.S. labor movement today attacked President Nixon's veto of the HEW appropriations bill, charging that he seriously misunderstands the country's needs.

Members of the House, preparing for an effort to override the veto tomorrow, were sent copies of the criticism, made by Andrew J. Biehl, legislative director of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The statement said: "The AFL-CIO is convinced that cuts in federal spending that adversely affect America's children and its sick simply cannot be justified."

"To call for such cuts in the name of economy is to seriously misunderstand our country's most pressing problems."

Judge Tells Army To Be Specific On Calley Counts

FT. BENNING, Ga., Jan. 27 (UPI)—A military judge ordered the government today to spell out exactly what it intends to prove about 1st Lt. William L. Calley's role in the alleged My Lai massacre.

Col. Reid M. Kennedy ordered the government to tell whether the government will try to prove that Lt. Calley, 28, personally killed 102 South Vietnamese civilians, or that he ordered their deaths. He also ordered the government to specify the number of "separate" offenses with which Lt. Calley is charged. Lt. Col. Kennedy made the ruling on a defense motion.

Lt. Calley is charged with the deaths of 102 civilians on March 16, 1968. Lt. Calley, then a platoon leader, led a sweep through the hamlet of My Lai 4 in the Song My village.

Sen. Young Quits Legion

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Sen. Young, 50, issued copies of a letter to National Commander Milton Patrick, saying he resigned Friday from a Legion post in Cleveland, after holding charter membership since World War I.

He based his action on the \$200,000 fund-raising campaign launched for Lt. Calley's defense by Post 137 in Jacksonville, Fla.

Dubcek Sees Russian

ANKARA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Alexander Dubcek, ousted leader of Czechoslovakia and his country's new ambassador to Turkey, made his first diplomatic call today to Soviet Ambassador Ivan Fedorovich Grubitsky. Their meeting lasted 75 minutes.

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## Disqualified Recruits Find Place in Army

## Pentagon Says Project Is Tentative Success

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Project 100,000—the Pentagon effort to qualify the disqualified for military service—has a generally favorable regard yesterday.

On the basis of three years' experience with men who came to the service under lowered standards, Project 100,000 is termed a "tentative success" by Defense Department manpower officials.

They acknowledged that not the returns are in on the experiment but said that they like what they have seen so far. Irving Greenberg, director of Project 100,000, said young men came to the program "with the stigma of never being able to serve 'country' and are going out 'proven ability to fully participate in our economy.'"

Since Oct. 1, 1966, the military services have admitted 248,000 "standards" men. Most of them served such special training as media reading so they could military courses.

Based on the Project 100 report covering Oct. 1, 1968, the Sept. 30, 1969, the typical "standard" man is a 20-year white who did not finish high school and achieved a sixth grade reading and arithmetic ability, volunteered (53 percent of did) for military service but did quality under the regular standard.

From the South

Of those brought in under lowered standards, 41.3 percent were white compared to 31.1 percent among all the other men going to the service. And the biggest portion of these Project 100,000—49.3 percent—came from the South.

As for performance, the Pentagon report shows that the 248,000 men did creditably as well as those admitted to regular military screening camps.

A total of 94.8 percent of "new standards" men got from basic training camp 97.5 percent for the control group.

Ten percent of the "standards" flunked or dropped out of the skilled training course, pared to 4 percent in the control group.

Partly because of difficulties such as skill courses, much the "new standards" men used in combat slots like rifle more often than their counterparts—37 percent to 23 percent. This was especially true in Marine Corps, where 56 percent drew combat assignments.

Superior gave most of "new standards" men high morale ratings, but, again, a high as those in the control group. Also, 3 percent of those in Project 100,000 were convicted of 12 martial offenses compared to 1 percent among the other men in the service.

Educators Learn

For educators, the report told there is something to be learned from the military, like remedial courses. States the report: "Most men enter at the bottom of the fourth grade in reading."

They are improved to about sixth grade level.

The report shows that they finish their tours in the service more often than whites. The attrition rates: Negro, 94 percent; white, 14.1 percent.

The success of Project 100, not prompting Pentagon power leaders to expand the program. Instead, they were looking at the influx of men achieved to about 11 percent total coming into the service.

For fiscal 1970, this would admit about 75,000 men, name Project 100,000 standard, the original intention to 100,000 disadvantaged young men each year.

Sik Asks Swiss Asylum

BERN, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Otta Sik has asked political asylum in Switzerland where he has been living since 1968, the government announced today. The request being considered by the Ministry.

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## Carwell, at Senate Hearing, Denies Having Racist 'Notions'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—G. Harold Carwell said he holds no racist or white supremacist views and was "a little bit" to be reminded he ever had such ideas.

Carwell's statement, under questioning by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the outset of his nomination to be associate justice of the Supreme Court, was a surprise.

He had forgotten about the speech he made in 1940 during a political campaign saying "I am not a racist," he said.

Carwell said he was not trying to make the speech but told the committee: "I am not racist. I have no notion—open, secretive or other—of racial superiority."

Judge Carwell also denied he ever was an officer or a director in any country club. Civil rights groups have charged that he was a director of a group that turned a municipal golf club in Tallahassee, Fla., into a private course to avoid integration.

He said that in 1956 he made a \$100 contribution to rebuild a run-down golf clubhouse and was given a share of stock in return, but resigned from the club a short time later and was refunded \$100.

Some years later, the judge said, his son wanted to play golf and the family joined the club, but resigned again in 1967. He said he had nothing to do with any land transfers, leases or operation of the club.

The golf course issue arose yesterday when civil rights lawyers released copies of a deed transferring title of the golf course from the city to the Tallahassee County Club and then, within months, to a new group, the Capital City Country Club. Judge Carwell was listed as a director. His name does not appear as a director or officer in recent filings with the state, however.

This sequence of events came less than six months after the Supreme Court ruled in 1966 that municipal recreation facilities must be desegregated.

Negroes in the Florida capital said yesterday that, after the Capital City Club took over the course, they were prevented, using the "new group," they said, from being able to use it in the morning before the first white patrons arrived.

## Labor Assails Nomination of Carwell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The labor union nomination of G. Harold Carwell to the Supreme Court was denounced yesterday by the American Bar Association and the American Labor Union.

The ABA, which has opposed the nomination since it was announced, said Carwell was "a man of questionable character and integrity."

The AFL-CIO, which has also opposed the nomination, said Carwell was "a man of questionable character and integrity."

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## Sins of Children May Be Visited on Detroit Parents

MADISON HEIGHTS, Mich., Jan. 27 (UPI)—After Feb. 5, parents in this Detroit suburb could face 90 days in jail and a \$500 fine if their children commit two or more crimes in one year.

"We want to make it clear to parents that society expects them to exercise responsibility for the acts of their children," Mayor Monte R. Gerald said. "They should know where the children are, what they're doing and who they're with."

## House Passes Aid Measure Shorn of Jets for Taiwan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The House passed today a compromise \$1.8 billion foreign aid appropriations bill shorn of a controversial \$445 million to supply Nationalist China with jet fighters.

A 202-to-162 vote sent the measure to the Senate.

The House late last year had given its approval to a compromise version which included the jets, but the Senate turned that down, insisting on their elimination.

House-Senate conferees, at a meeting yesterday, agreed to ditch the planes.

The foreign aid funds for the fiscal year which ends June 30, compare with an administration request of \$2.6 billion and an earlier congressionally approved spending ceiling of \$1.9 billion.

Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R., Mass., who had led a fight against the planes, told the House: "This is a much better bill. Those jets are out of here."

The administration earlier this year made known that it plans to supply the Taiwan government with a squadron of 18 F-104 Starfighters from excess U.S. stocks.

Rep. Conte said those would be "defensive planes" as contrasted to the "offensive" Phantom fighters proposed in the foreign aid bill.

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## Agnew Says Indians Head List of Poor Vows to Help Ease 'Outrageous' Plight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday that the nation's Indians are the most poverty-stricken Americans and that they have not benefited from the national ideal of "liberty and justice for all."

Turning the plight of the Indians "outrageous," he pledged to attack the "raw truth" of their poverty during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Agnew opened the cabinet-level National Council on Indian Opportunity, which includes Indians as members, at the White House.

"We are learning the importance of the Indians' respect for nature," Mr. Agnew said. "They, however, have not yet benefited from the ideals supposedly ours: liberty and justice for all. Indian people are still our most poverty-stricken Americans—and it is outrageous that this should be so."

Letter to Nixon

Twenty-nine members of both parties in the House and Senate sent President Nixon a letter yesterday asking the administration to release \$3 million appropriated by Congress for Indian health programs.

The congressmen said holding up the funds has caused a "serious and shocking situation" of "unacceptable levels of health care and a reversal of the favorable trends in the health status of Indians and Alaska natives."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., advised the Indians yesterday to stand fast in the face of pressures from conservationists who object to the way the Indians may be using their land or water.

"White settlers took Indian lands in the name of progress and civilization, while industrialists and developers have taken Indian lands and waters in the names of commercial and industrial development. You must beware of losing further land or water rights under the guise of conservation," Sen. Kennedy said.



New Orleans Criminal District Court Judge Edward Haggerty arriving for his trial.

## Shaw-Trial Judge Acquitted Of Soliciting for Stag Party

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The judge who presided at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial was acquitted last night on charges that he provided sex movies and women for a stag party.

"I'm very happy," said Judge Edward A. Haggerty, 56. "That's all I'm going to say tonight."

The verdict was given by Judge Haggerty's colleague on the criminal district court here, Judge Matthew S. Brantzi, and drew cheers and applause from spectators.

Judge Haggerty was charged with soliciting for prostitution, obscenity and resisting arrest. Judge Brantzi heard the case without a jury.

Judge Brantzi ruled that the stag party, which the state said was open to those who paid a \$5 admission charge, actually was a private party and that the police had no right to raid it.

Evidence Disallowed

An early ruling that the prosecution could not use anything stemming from radio transmissions from within the motel room stripped most of the state's evidence from the case—leaving only the testimony of a police undercover agent, Brewer S. Pence, a retired military man with a son on the police vice squad.

Mr. Pence attended the party, held in a local motel Dec. 17, wearing a tiny radio transmitter with a microphone under his necktie. It broadcast conversations to police waiting outside.

Mr. Pence testified that Judge Haggerty first arrived at the "party" alone.

"He went around the room introducing himself," said Mr. Pence. "The manager of the motel went up to the judge and told him that Pat, who was chairman of the golf committee, had fallen down on the job and there would be no girls that night."

Mr. Pence said Judge Haggerty returned a short time later and said, "Look what I've brought to live up the party." He said Judge Haggerty introduced the girls around the room, and when they stopped at one point the judge said, "Be nice to this man; he's our bookie."

"The judge said, 'Maybe Pat can't get girls but I can. And if we need more, I can get them, too,'" Mr. Pence testified.

Detective Frank M. Melancon, testifying about the charge of resisting arrest, said that during the raid

## Pan Am 747 Will Isolate Smokers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Pan American World Airways yesterday became the first airline to separate smokers from non-smokers when it announced that it would provide special sections for smokers on its new Boeing-747 jumbo jetliners.

Effective immediately, the plan calls for passengers to be asked in which section they want to sit when they get to the airport. Pan Am vice-president Harold L. Graham said. Later on, he added, the question will be asked when passengers make their reservations and their preference will be noted on the airline's computer.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader last month petitioned the Federal Aviation Administration to ban smoking on airlines as both a health and fire hazard. Current federal regulations prohibit smoking only on landings and takeoffs.

## Covering Speeches, Unsecured Loans House Ethics Panel Proposes Tighter Rules for Members

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The House Committee on the House of Representatives proposed today tighter rules for members yesterday by banning pay for speeches, unsecured loans and dealings with government agencies in behalf of constituents.

It mentioned no names, but the guidelines on dealing with agencies grew out of alleged dealings of House Speaker Carl Albert, R., Mont., who had been indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on charges of misusing his office by exerting pressure on officials on behalf of clients of Nathan Voloshin, former friend of Rep. McCormack.

The guidelines, which require no action by the House, generally restated obvious rules of conduct that while a congressman has a right to ask his constituents' help in petitioning for a redress of grievances, the congressman should not be favored treatment and should represent all his constituents equally.

It closed with this admonition: "A member should make every effort to assure that representations made in his name by any staff employee conform to his instructions."

Rep. McCormack, 78, has said he had no knowledge that Mr. Voloshin, as alleged, was using the Democratic speaker's congressional office to telephone federal agencies to seek action in behalf of his constituents.

The committee also submitted for House approval a resolution requiring disclosure of honoraria of more than \$500 and of unsecured loans of \$10,000 or more.

The proposal would not prohibit these activities, but only require that they be put on the public record.

The loan provision grew from reports that Republican congressman Seymour Halpern of New York, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, had obtained bank loans totaling more than \$100,000, including a \$40,000 unsecured personal loan from the First National City Bank of New York.

National City was said to be pressing for overturning of a bill on one-bank holding companies that was before Rep. Halpern's committee when his financial situation was made public last summer.

Rep. Halpern said there was no conflict of interest involved.

The Ethics Committee decided Rep. Halpern had not violated the existing House ethics code, but that it should be broadened to require reporting of such loans. Regular requirements of the present House code are that members report major outside income and business interests.

## Ga. Court Blocks 2d Maddox Term

ATLANTA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Georgia Supreme Court unanimously affirmed yesterday a lower court ruling upholding the constitutionality of the state's no-suspension law and thereby prohibiting Gov. Lester Maddox from running for a second term.

Mr. Maddox, who had brought the suit, said he would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. If, as expected, this proves fruitless, the governor has said his wife, Virginia, may run for governor or he might decide to run for lieutenant governor.

Commenting on the decision at a news conference in his office, Gov. Maddox said that all of the Democrats aspiring to succeed him are moderates or liberals. Unless the party nominates him the Republicans will sweep the state, he predicted.

## Wayne Morse Held Likely to Run for Congress

By Philip Hager

SEASIDE, Ore., Jan. 27—Former Sen. Wayne Morse, the crusty politician, seems likely to run for Congress this year.

State's leading Democrats and Republicans alike believe that Morse will challenge Rep. Delbert Latta in the 4th Congressional District, the timber-rich west part of Oregon.

Morse said recently that he "had made up his mind and not for some time." His friends doubt that the 69-year-old Democrat will announce a run in the near future.

Mr. Morse was defeated by Robert Packwood, a Portland lawyer, by slightly more than 5,000 votes in 1968. Since then, Mr. Morse has been traveling in and out of Oregon, making speeches and continuing his outspoken stance on the Vietnam war.

Groups and political allies began urging him to challenge Latta, regarded as a conservative Republican, who was first elected in 1968. Mr. Morse lives in Clatsop, which is part of Rep. Latta's district.

Mr. Morse's supporters say the former senator could defeat Rep. Latta, who may be plagued by a slump in the lumber industry that has driven unemployment up to 12 in some parts of the district.

Mr. Morse lost to Sen. Packwood in 1968. His backers say he has carried the district for the state—but for a large number of Democrats, supporters of Eugene McCarthy for whom he did not vote.

## Cincinnati Strike Pollutes Ohio River

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27 (AP)—Garbage and trash piled high in city streets and millions of gallons of raw sewage spilling into the Ohio River, created a pollution hazard as a city workers' strike entered its fourth week yesterday.

The strike over wage demands by the 1,500-member District 51 Municipal Workers' Union, which includes garbage men and truck drivers, has crippled the city's sanitation facilities, closing down a plant that normally treats 60 million gallons of sewage daily.

## Clothing Denied; Poor Rampage In Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27 (AP)—Wealthier residents swarmed through this city's main business district yesterday evening, smashing display cases in a protest against Milwaukee County's rejection of their demands for extra winter clothing allowances.

An estimated 100 persons were taken into custody after about 270 looters, most of them women, ran through a store, overturning garment racks and chanting: "We want cash accounts."

Police cleared the store, and guarded entrances to other clothing stores along Wisconsin Avenue, the business district's key thoroughfare. Demonstrators were turned away from another store after breaking glass in a locked door.

The outbreak followed a refusal of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors to authorize \$100,000 in special allowances for residents' purchases of winter clothing.

Charity groups had told the county that reserves of garments for the poor had been depleted this month by the Midwest's wave of sub-zero weather.

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## Senate Votes Bill On Drug Raids

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Senate voted today to grant narcotics agents authority to barge in unannounced on suspected "pushers," provided they first get a special warrant.

The controversial "no-knock" authority was sought by the Nixon administration, with chief opposition by Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., who said it would lead America toward becoming a police state.

Approval came in a series of three votes. In the first, a motion to kill the provision lost, 44 to 48. In the second, senators rejected, 50 to 35, an amendment to limit the effectiveness of the authority. The third vote approved the "no-knock" plan, 70 to 15.

## Peace Corps Ordered To Leave Malawi

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Jan. 27 (AP)—All 150 U.S. Peace Corps volunteers will be withdrawn from this country by the end of 1971, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement follows a resolution passed by the ruling Malawi Congress party demanding that all volunteers leave within 18 months because of "complaints by other people against the influence which Peace Corps volunteers have over our children and because of their bad conduct and behavior and their slothfulness."

## Moscow Lauds U.S. Film Showing Cosmonauts Helping Gregory Peck

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Hollywood, usually denounced here for "empty and stupid" movies, has won Kremlin praise for a new film showing Russians helping Gregory Peck rescue U.S. cosmonauts.

A top Soviet political commentator, Yuri Zhukov, said the idea of U.S.-Soviet space cooperation as dramatized in the movie "Marooned," made him feel "warm in my soul."

Mr. Zhukov commented fervently on the new film in a report about his visit to the "Marooned" set at Columbia Studios.

He especially praised Mr. Peck for his role as a U.S. space mission controller faced with the problem of three astronauts stranded in orbit. Soviet cosmonauts help rescue them.

Mr. Zhukov indicated that he agreed with the comments on U.S.-Soviet cooperation that Mr. Peck made to him during a break in shooting "Marooned."

He quoted the actor as saying: "Besides everything else, our duty is to constantly remind people how important it is to guarantee cooperation in such fields where carelessness and a general concern about safety are especially important."

He did not say if Moscow would allow "Marooned" to be shown here, but his praise and the prominent mention given to the film in the magazine this month indicated that it might.

## Congress Warned on Stress Of Science Over Humanities

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Arts and Humanities for three years beyond its present termination date of June 30, 1970.

"It is my own conviction that until the electronic and persons they elect can use historical and philosophical material to help decide the major public questions of the day, we shall not solve those problems," Mr. Keeney said.

First Witness

He was the lead-off witness at hearings on President Nixon's proposed legislation that would double direct federal subsidies to the arts and humanities to \$40 million next year. The President has also asked Congress to extend the legislative life of the National Foundation on

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20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

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## Vietnam Called Bar to U.S.-Soviet Trade

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union cannot expect the United States to make its advanced technology available in East-West trade, so long as the Vietnam war continues, without some action by Moscow either in trade terms or general lessening of tensions, a Nixon administration spokesman said yesterday.

In what was billed as a major statement on East-West trade, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Kenneth Davis said that the Vietnam war is "the biggest single block to a massive change" aimed at liberalizing trade between the

United States and Communist countries.

Under more liberal legislation adopted by Congress last September, the administration will facilitate trade with Communist countries but is not yet prepared to encourage it, Mr. Davis said.

Mr. Davis addressed a conference on East-West trade sponsored by the Center for International Studies at New York University, where his cautious took drew criticism from business and public figures concerned with East-West trade.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., a leading proponent of free

East-West trade, urged the Nixon administration to take a bolder stand, specifically proposing that most-favored-nation treatment be extended to Romania and that Export-Import Bank credits be made available to Communist customers.

"Not in the Cards"

But Mr. Davis, who administers export controls in East-West trade, said that bank credits and the extension of most-favored-nation treatment are "not in the cards" at the moment.

Moreover, he said, there seems to be relatively little interest on the part of the Soviet Union in further liberalization of trade with the West. Mr. Davis found it "significant" that the Soviet Embassy did not send an observer to yesterday's NYU conference, though several Eastern European diplomats were in attendance.

A check with the conference organizer, Prof. David Haggood, disclosed that no invitations were sent to any embassies and that the policy was to tell inquiring Communist diplomats that they could send observers if they wished. Prof. Haggood said it was possible that the Soviet Embassy was unaware of the conference.

Mr. Davis defended existing embargoes on export of items of possible strategic value to the Communists and dismissed business complaints that Western European exporters are given a competitive advantage forbidden to their American rivals.

Mr. Davis said that while more could be done in the "gray area" of advanced technology, the test would have to be made.

Though he termed the new legislation enacted by Congress a "good bill," Mr. Davis said the Commerce Department does not sense a pent-up desire for more business with the Communists.

He minimized the potential balance-of-payments benefits, saying that trade with Communist countries accounts for only \$200 million out of an annual trade figure of \$37 billion.

## U.S. Campaigning For More Tourists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Nixon administration yesterday opened a new drive to attract more foreign visitors to the United States, to offset the dollars American tourists spend abroad.

Commerce Under Secretary Rocco C. Siciliano said \$3 million American tourists spent about \$13 billion overseas last year, \$13 billion more than foreign vacationers spent in this country.

"Two years ago, the Johnson administration attempted to legislate a foreign spending tax to discourage Americans from spending more than eight dollars a day overseas," Mr. Siciliano said. "President Nixon does not intend to revive the travel tax proposal."

Instead, he said, the government and the U.S. travel industry will conduct a series of tourist promotions at international fairs through the world. The first will be an exhibit at Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan.

## Defendant Called 'Too Nice a Guy' To Kill Yablonski

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A sister-in-law of one of three men charged with the slaying of United Mine Workers official Joseph Yablonski and his wife and daughter said today he was "too nice a guy" to commit such a crime.

The sister-in-law, Mrs. Edna Gilly, 35, was the first witness to testify before a federal grand jury which will determine whether the Yablonskis were shot to death by hired assassins. The government alleged Mr. Yablonski was killed to prevent him from testifying before another grand jury in Washington investigating alleged irregularities in the UMW.

Charged in the case were Paul Gilly, 36, Aubrey Martin, 23, and Claude Vealey, 26, all of Cleveland, who were arrested here last week by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I really don't know anything about it," Mrs. Edna Gilly told newsmen. "My husband and I were shocked, like shocked to death, when we heard the news. I don't believe he (Paul Gilly) did it. He's too nice a guy."

She said she was asked mostly questions about the background of her brother-in-law. She is married to Willie Gilly, brother of Paul.

Other witnesses who testified today were Mrs. Annelle Gilly, 29, the accused man's wife; Annelle's sister, Mrs. Helen Schmitz, 33; Charles Huddleston, 23, a brother of Annelle; and Mr. Huddleston's wife, Gail, 25.

## Party Tries to Rebuild Indonesia: Anti-Communist Battle Goes On

First of two articles

By Stanley Karnow

DJAKARTA (UPI).—Like the mythical phoenix, the Indonesian Communists have gone through a recurrent cycle of suicide and resurrection three times in the past four decades. A key question here now is whether they can plausibly rebuild their organization—the largest in any non-Communist nation—after the massive military crackdown that devastated them following their abortive coup d'état in late 1965.

The collapse of that coup was an event of enormous significance, not only for Indonesia but in the broader perspective of international development in Asia at the time.

There is, for example, little doubt that their elimination greatly encouraged the Johnson administration to continue escalating in the Far East.

Among other things, the Communist failure shattered growing alignment between Peking and Jakarta and, in the process, it may have indirectly prompted North Vietnam and North Korea to revise their attitudes toward Red China.

Impact in Peking

It is fair to conjecture, too, that the Communist setback encouraged tensions in Peking between the faction around former President Liu Shao-chi, which apparently favored the coup, and Mao Tse-tung's partisans, who held that People's War is the only valid revolutionary strategy.

In the estimation of Indonesian and Western specialists here, the prospects for a Communist revival in the years ahead depend on two principal factors.

The first of these factors is the capacity of the remnant Communist leaders, now reported to be in disarray, to achieve a degree of unity and shape a coherent plan for the future.

The other is the ability of the predominantly military government under Gen. Suharto to promote domestic, social, economic and political programs to curb the potential attraction of Communism.

At the moment, both the Communists and the government appear to be aware of their respective shortcomings. But, in typically slow, mysterious Indonesian fashion, neither has yet been able to turn to effective long-range action.

Organized after World War I by Hendrik Sneevliet, a Dutch agent of the Communist party of Indonesia, the party of the 1940s was a loose, hazy collection of "left" groups.

While they themselves built their hierarchy along feudalistic lines, the Communists promised to destroy the traditional patterns of authority that still persist, particularly in Java.

During their formative years, they also promised "liberation from Dutch colonial rule, which had transformed Indonesia into a huge plantation. Later, even though they backed him, they offered prosperity in place of ex-President Sukarno's ruinous economic schemes.

Their main weaknesses, however, were impatience and a



Gen. Suharto, the president of Indonesia.

tendency to indulge in "subjectivism" which is Marxist-Leninist jargon for "wishful thinking."

In 1926 and 1927, despite Stalin's warning that they were "over-rating" their strength, the budding Indonesian Communists triggered a series of rebellions that were easily put down by the Dutch police.

They repeated their error in 1948, when they tried to stage an uprising at Madureh, a town in East Java. This time they were crushed, with appalling losses, by the newly-independent Sukarno government.

Flourishing Again

By the early 1960s, the Communists were flourishing again, now with Sukarno's blessing. In addition to their card-carrying members, they counted some 12 million sympathizers in various peasant, student, labor and cultural associations.

Though the precise reasons for their conduct have never been fully clarified, the Communists apparently launched their coup on the night of Sept. 30, 1965, to prevent a similar move by the army.

But the coup, in which the Communists murdered six Indonesian generals, misfired badly. The army unleashed a reign of terror in which an estimated half-million suspected Communists and fellow travelers were slaughtered from Sumatra through the easternmost islands of the archipelago.

Virtually the entire Communist leadership, including the party chairman D.N. Aidit, was killed in the massacre.

After that, Indonesian Communists who had been visiting Peking and survived the holocaust criticized the bungled

coup as a "form of military adventurism . . . detached from the masses." . . . detached from the masses.

Parroting Mao Tse-tung's principles, these Communist exiles in Peking urged their comrades at home to prepare for "armed struggle" by mobilizing peasant support.

Apparently based in New Delhi, a pro-Soviet faction calling itself the Marxist-Leninist group of the party emerged with plans to the Communists to ignore Maoist advice and to concentrate instead on rebuilding their political foundations.

But the surviving Communist leaders in Indonesia chose to heed the Chinese.

In 1967, appointing themselves as the new politburo, this group proceeded to reconstruct a covert and more flexible party apparatus apparently modeled on the Viet Cong guerrilla organization in South Vietnam.

They created regional bureaus responsible for small administrative entities and formed village guerrilla units. They also established urban Communist committees.

Though most of the Indonesian Army was loyal to Gen. Suharto, many military units and individual officers had been recruited into the Communist machine through a clandestine network known as the "Biro Chusus" or "Special Bureau."

Several of these units and officers continued to be a part of the Communist underground after the failure of the 1965 coup d'état.

Emulating Mao, who had retreated to Yenan in the mid-1930s, the new Indonesian politburo decided to set up a revolutionary base in a remote, hilly area south of the town of Billar, in East Java.

light in a German experiment in 1938, Dr. Sternglass said.

Prof. Rothliet said Dr. Sternglass's claims are at least 1,000 times greater than the German experiment showed.

Dr. Sternglass said Strontium-90 decays and becomes an isotope of the element yttrium. This new element is redistributed to the reproductive and other organs after a period of four years, he said.

"It now looks as if in countries like the United States and Britain as many as one in two children died before reaching age 1 died because of nuclear testing," he said.

Dr. Sternglass's conclusions are based on research with other scientists which found that deterioration in infant mortality figures for countries from North America to Scandinavia coincided with a peak in nuclear tests by the West.

His studies have been specifically concerned with fallout material ingested through drinking water and food.

Dr. Sternglass's views have been disputed by other scientists in Britain and America, and he has been under pressure by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Here, in the style of the Viet Cong, the Communists dug connecting caves and tunnels with the help of friendly peasants. Here they also debated the next move.

How the government learning of this base is still unclear. In any case, the army swung through the region in a week campaign in mid-1968, killing an estimated 2,000 Communist leaders and sympathizers, including most of the members of the new politburo.

The destruction of the Communist base touched off armed purges that have not going on steadily for 18 months.

Hardly a day passes without official reports of any officers, government employees and lesser citizens being covered as secret Communists or, equally bad, conspirators plotting to bring Sukarno to power.

Army Purification

In a speech six weeks ago, Gen. Suharto stressed the need to keep up the purification of the army, saying:

"We should not be ashamed if among our ranks are persons involved in the Communist movement, since they are remnants of the old order."

That statement was the prelude to the dismissal or imprisonment of a dozen generals charged with having been involved in Sukarno and three obliquely connected with Communists.

These and other arrests, in of them on apparently flimsy grounds, reflect the nervousness of the Suharto government as a senior officer here put:

"As long as there is one Communist at large, we are in danger."

Though they are humiliated and hunted, the Communists are still reported by reliable informants here and elsewhere in the country to be still reorganizing.

According to a well-placed source in Central Java, Communist cells are being set up among the prisoners, with the complicity of those assigned to guard them. There are 120,000 suspected Communists in more than 800 jails.

Other Communists also are believed to have withdrawn to wooded mountain regions where they have teamed with bandits and assorted laws, living by raiding vill or receiving handouts of sympathetic peasants.

Future Insurgency

Several Indonesian and arm observers here contend Indonesian officials and many citizens are indirectly contributing to a future Communist resurgence by ostracizing Communists and thereby denying them no choice but to turn toward the party for help.

The government's avers of this is mirrored in high-level directives calling for leniency toward Communist suspects.

But directives and are having little effect in villages, for a wide assortment of reasons. Hence, the Communists may well rise again in the years to come—by def

TOMORROW: The government's efforts to deal with residual Communist plots.

2 Saved 2 Weeks After Air Crash Which Pilot D

JACKSON, Calif., Jan. 27 (UPI).—Two plane passengers who 15 days huddling in snowy area beside the body of the pilot were rescued yesterday cause relatives refused to the search by the army.

Eugene Ebell, 33, and Star, 17, both of Fresno, were picked up by helicopter the wreck site in a Sierra canyon 35 miles east of here.

Doctors at Amador Hospital said that they had suffered bitten hands and feet. Mr. Ebell had several cracked ribs. Star had an eye injury, but both were in surprisingly good condition.

"All they had the past two days was snow and ice," said Ebell. "They were in better shape than you would expect."

The single-engine plane crashed Jan. 11 on a flight Fresno to Chico, Nev. The search had been called off last week, but yesterday a pilot, investigating a report of a crash, sighted Mr. Star from a tree.

Friends and families of the missing man had collected many started a search of their own day ago.

Troops on Alert Again in Ulster

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—British and local police were on alert this morning after a Catholic and Protestant were involved in a series of confrontations last night.

Although there were no disturbances, observers in the city remained tense today.

Extra police also were ordered to a night of confrontations in the city of Londonderry, where the shooting of a fire on its way to a house in a Catholic area. Curfew restrictions for three days were lifted today.

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## Roger Firestone, 57, Dies; Youngest Of Harvey's Sons

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Jan. 27 (AP).—Roger S. Firestone, 57, youngest of the five sons of Harvey S. Firestone, founder of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., died last night in Bryn Mawr Hospital apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Firestone was stricken at his Bryn Mawr home. Dr. John Hoffa, Montgomery County coroner, said that an autopsy would be performed to make sure of the cause of death.

Mr. Firestone was president of the Firestone Plastics Co., at Pottstown, Pa., and a director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Firestone was active in business and Republican political circles.

Adm. Sir Noel Laurence

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Adm. Sir Noel Laurence, 57, submarine ace of World War I, died yesterday.

He was in command of the E-1 when it torpedoed the German battle cruiser Moltke in the Baltic and thwarted an attack on Riga. In 1918 he torpedoed two German battleships off Jutland.

In World War II he was chief naval representative at the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Filemaker Hyde

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Filemaker Hyde, 73, author and editor who was a former national amateur squash tennis champion, died Sunday at Puncial, Madras, where he lived.

He was an editor of Newsweek from 1930 to 1933, of Today in 1933 and publisher and editor of Rave in 1934. He helped start Cue magazine and had also been with the New Yorker.

After World War II, he took charge of Pan American Airlines operations in Frankfurt, Germany. In 1953 he became director-editor of the New York University Press. Mr. Hyde was national amateur squash tennis champion in 1918, 1921, 1924 and 1926.

## Drawing Rebuttal on BBC

## Scientist Asserts U.S. A-Tests Killed Half-Million Children

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A British physicist today disputed an American colleague's assertion that nuclear testing in the United States prior to the test-ban treaty had caused half a million deaths.

Prof. Joseph Rothliet, a physicist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, has agreed to appear on British television tomorrow to answer assertions made by Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass, professor of physics at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Sternglass said in an Independent Television documentary and again in a British Broadcasting Corp. radio show that nuclear testing had killed 100,000 babies in Britain and another 400,000 in the United States. Dr. Sternglass said that for each future nuclear test another 10,000 would die for each megaton exploded.

Prof. Rothliet, who will appear over the same independent television program as Dr. Sternglass, said today:

"I believe that the series of tests carried out in the past is probably responsible for a number of deaths, but I would estimate the number is 100 times less than the figure used by Prof. Sternglass—and certainly not due to the cause he described."

Dr. Sternglass said that for many years the main worry about nuclear testing was that Strontium-90 would get into milk and into the bones—causing an increase in bone cancer and even leukemia.

Dr. Sternglass said, however, that evidence has shown there is "dangerous" product resulting from the decay of Strontium-90. This leaves the bones, he said, and seeds out organs—male and female reproductive cells—where it does an "unanticipated type of damage," as the organs of an infant are 100 times more sensitive than those of an adult.

Knowledge about the side effects from Strontium-90 first came to

light in a German experiment in 1938, Dr. Sternglass said.

Prof. Rothliet said Dr. Sternglass's claims are at least 1,000 times greater than the German experiment showed.

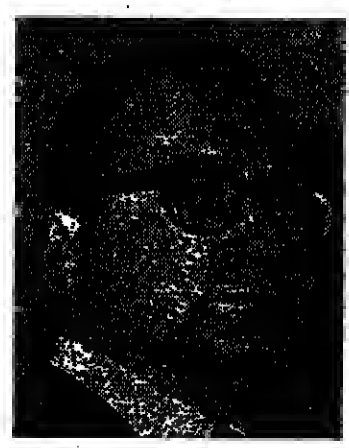
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His studies have been specifically concerned with fallout material ingested through drinking water and food.

Dr. Sternglass's views have been disputed by other scientists in Britain and America, and he has been under pressure by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.



Ernest J. Sternglass



## S. Color TV Sets May Be Hazard, Panel Reports

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A National Commission of Inquiry report today said that a conservative estimate would relate about 10,000 fires each year to TV sets.

While some of these fires were triggered by faulty components in black-and-white sets, the commission blamed color sets for most of the fires.

"The smoke and fire incident ratio," said the commission, which is a fact-finding panel without regulatory powers, "is about 40-1 for color versus black and white."

The commission said that the average number of fires caused by bad components in color sets was 1.3 for every 10,000 color sets on the market. There are 23 million color sets in use today.

Of hundreds of color sets on the market, the commission named 122 models responsible for three or more fires for each 10,000 sets sold—more than double the industry average.

The commission listed 11 manufacturers as the makers of the 122 models. It said it had written to all 11 suggesting that the companies recall, repair or replace what it said might be faulty components in the 122 models.

The commission listed six firms as having a number of models that exceeded the industry fire average. They were: Lear Siegler (Olympic), Packard Bell, Magnavox, Sylvania, Philco-Ford and RCA.

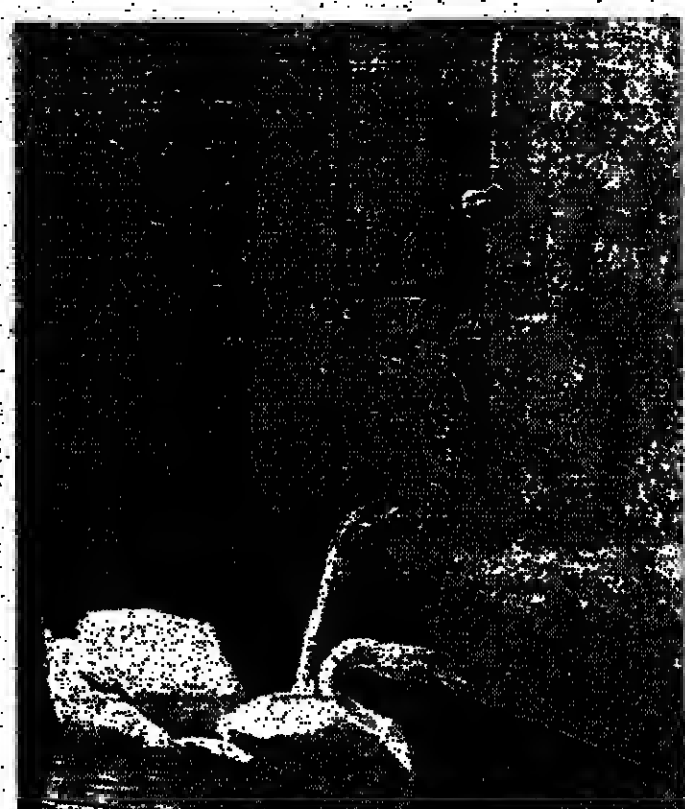
The five other manufacturers had fewer models the commission considered fire hazards. These were, in descending order: General Electric, Admiral, Motorola, Emerson and Warwick (Sears). Of the 122 models named as fire hazards by the commission, five companies made only 24.

In the models the commission found were causing the most fires, the components most often described as the culprits were faulty lead wires, yokes, capacitors and "fly-back" transformers.

The reason these components were a greater fire hazard in color sets, the commission explained, was that they were handling higher voltages than black-and-white sets. Most TV set makers said the models spotlighted by the commission were no longer being manufactured.

Magnavox pointed out that its identified models were made in 1964 and 1965 and "we have had no reports of comparable problems for later models."

RCA said its sets identified by the commission were no longer manufactured or distributed, and that it had no incidents reported on its 1970 line, introduced almost a year ago.



**DINNER BELL**—When they're hungry the swans in the moat of the Bishop's Palace, Wells, Somerset, England, ring this bell on the gatekeeper's house and someone gives them a handout. The bell was put up and first swans trained by the daughter of Lord Auckland, bishop of Bath and Wells from 1854 to 1859.

## Vatican Studying Reports of Fraud In Ticket Sales

By Thomas O'Toole

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Vatican said today it is investigating reports of financial wrongdoing in the Vatican museums.

But it said "at least until now" no evidence of fraud has been discovered and no one has been fired.

The Vatican press spokesman, Mgr. Pasquale Valtolina, made the announcement after the Italia New Agency reported some museum officials were believed to have illegally sold a large stock of admittance tickets. It linked the pending off of a few museum officials and the replacement of another with the alleged irregularity.

Mgr. Valtolina said that "normal checks are under way."

The Italia report did not estimate the figure involved in the alleged irregularities. It said the wrongdoing was discovered during the year-end closing of accounts.

Tickets to the museums sell for 500 lire (80 cents).

## Wave of Thefts In Parliament

By Thomas O'Toole

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The House of Commons is suffering a crime wave.

Frederick Peart, government floor leader, told the House that in the last 18 months 21 cases of theft from members' rooms and lockers have been reported.

He said Scotland Yard has been called in to improve security. But he added that the complete elimination of pilfering was almost impossible in a rambling building like the Palace of Westminster. He said the total value of the stolen items was £433 (\$1,039).

## NATO Allies Offer Pay Rise To West German Employees

BONN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Six NATO allies today increased their pay offer to trade union delegates representing some 140,000 Germans employed by foreign troops stationed in West Germany.

Reporting this after day-long talks at the Finance Ministry, the public services union said in a statement that the allies had "paved the way for a new wage and conditions agreement for 1970."

The industry is conducting the talks at the Ministry of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Some 70,000 Germans are on the payroll of the U.S. forces in Germany, and Britain employs the second largest contingent of 32,000. The union announced that as a result of today's talks, it had called

off plans to stage a strike ballot originally set for last December.

Last Dec. 1 the allies implemented a 9.25 percent pay increase for workers and 8.75 percent for salaried staff in spite of its rejection by the union.

In today's talks, the allies offered an additional raise in the basic hourly wage of six pfennings (about 1.26 cents) from July 1. The raise to white collar workers would be increased from 8.75 to 9 percent.

Workers and salaried staff will be awarded a one-time payment of 100 marks (\$27.11) and 150 marks (\$34.1) respectively to cover the wage negotiation period from last November.

Additionally, the six so-called "leading states" agreed to increase Christmas bonuses for all classes from 30 to 50 percent of a month's earnings and to improve vacation and sickness benefits.

The union is expected to announce acceptance soon.

Stokes Fires Police Chief for Cleveland Crime

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Mayor Carl Stokes fired Police Chief Patrick Gerity yesterday because of a "horrendous" increase in crime, and replaced the chief with a veteran former Detroit police executive.

Mr. Gerity, 52, who will revert to his permanent rank of deputy inspector, was succeeded by William Silenburgh, 50, now safety director of Groves Point Park, Mich., and formerly a Detroit district inspector.

"Chief Gerity did his best to operate the department and there is no question of his complete integrity," Mr. Stokes said, "but the facts are that over the past 12 months Cleveland has suffered a 54 percent increase in crime."

"No major city in the United States ever comes close to that horrendous figure."

Pacific Northwest Hit By Wind, Rain, Snow

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (UPI)—The Pacific Northwest was hit by another in a series of January storms today as wind, rain, and snow lashed the area.

Gale warnings were displayed along the northern and central Pacific Coast. Gusty winds swept locally heavy rains inland, with snow in the mountains.

## Dental Find: Teeth Were Filled 1,000 Years Ago

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Man learned to fill teeth as early as 1,000 years before he invented the electrical toothbrush or began putting fluoride in his drinking water, a dentist and an anthropologist have reported.

Dr. Lucile E. St. Homy, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Richard T. Kottler, a Glen Burnie, Md., dentist, announced that they recently discovered two beautifully filled teeth to a 900- to 1,200-year-old Indian woman's skull dug up near St. Louis, Missouri.

They said the cement-like fillings had constituted "the first evidence of a tooth preparation for therapeutic reasons in any prehistoric or ancient population."

Backed by Other Unions

Support for the NUT strikers came today from another teachers' organization, the 15,000-strong Association of Assistant Teachers.

A referendum showed that nearly all its members support the strikers' claim.

There will be even more empty classrooms tomorrow when yet a third body, the National Association of Schoolmasters, calls out 500 members in 32 schools in the County of Yorkshire.

Secretary of State for Education Edward Short today urged the teachers to think again about arbitration, saying it has been offered to them under more favorable conditions than to anyone else before.

But union leader Edward Britton told the government the stoppages are aimed at bringing education in some parts of the country to a standstill.

54 Million Italians

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Italy's population passed 54 million in 1969. The state-run Institute of Statistics said preliminary figures put Italy's population at 54.3 million at the beginning of the new year—about 400,000 more than one year before.

## Roman Rule Vs. Florence: Merchants Fight Traffic Ban

FLORENCE, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Color the center of Florence blue and the faces of its downtown merchants an angry red.

The blue stands for the ten-acre tract in the heart of the city that is soon to become an exclusively pedestrian zone. Red is the color of the protest notices to most of the area's shop windows, saying, "No to the blue zone."

The zone is the project of the city's commissioner-prefect, Guido Paladino, a Roman official appointed by the Italian Ministry of the Interior to run Florence after the city's own elected councilmen were unable to form a coalition government last April. Like two of his predecessors in the last decade who also attempted to remove cars from part of the center, Mr. Paladino decided the city's traffic problems called for drastic measures.

Mr. Paladino announced last week that he intended to ban all private cars, except those

needed to load and unload goods and tourists, from what was Roman Florence. The historic area is bounded on the south by the Arno River, on the east by Via Tornabuoni, on the west by Via de' Castellani and Via del Proconsolo and on the north by the cathedral square and the Piazza della Repubblica.

Valentino Giannotti, vice-president of the Union of Merchants, says the association does not oppose the blue zone in principle.

"But we are against this blue zone," he explained, "because no provision has been made for parking lots outside it, for minibuses shuttles and more taxis inside it or for decentralizing the administrative offices which clog up the area."

Although Rome, Bologna and Siena have tried similar prohibitions with varied success and Genoa is to adopt a city-center traffic ban in February, Mr. Giannotti says Florence is totally unprepared for the measure.

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## Theater in Germany Böll Novel Translated With Gimmicks

By Betty Falkenberg

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 27—Here, at last, is a new recipe for writing a play. You take a novel, preferably with no action, a dramatic conflict, lots of interior monologue, add music, a few film strips, and your play is ready. It's a concoction, "The Clown," based on Heinrich Böll's novel "Ansichten eines Clowns."

The novel "Ansichten eines Clowns" is a semi-autobiographical work by Böll, who is the son of a rich

father, the black sheep of the family, a melancholy misfit who goes on the cream puff of social respectability, turns his back on his family (now, avidly democratic, as once avidly pro-father), and pursues the parish life of a clown.

Rejected in love (he loses his fiancée to a "hug-up" Catholic), and "tormented by a self-doubting, religious, and a self-doubting, anti-clerical aspect, his energies are poured into the steps of the railroad station in Bonn, at carnival time, a fool among fools," hold-

ing out his hat for pennies, and singing anti-clerical ditties. "Ansichten eines Clowns" is a low-keyed novel, with most of its insights witty and otherwise, in asides.

Alfred Radok, the Czechoslovak director, known in the West for his Laterna Magika productions, brought this material to the stage. He seems to be fascinated by the figure of the clown-priest.

With the help of every gimmick to the trade, the stage version emerged. Even a live band, whose drums and cymbals shook the rafters of the thin backdrop, was on-hand to support the actors.

But somewhere something went wrong. Where Böll's clown (who is not, after all, a real clown) is soft-spoken (the mostly talks to himself), Radok's clown rises to the rhetoric of a Hyde Park stump speaker. Unfortunately, the texts don't always bear up under such pressure. And when they come to us muted, through the loudspeakers of a tape-recorder, they begin to drip with pathos.

Ill-fated, too, are the few lame attempts to squeeze drama out of introspection. The play's last scene (not Böll's), in which the hero's contemplated suicide is dramatized, complete with fantasy funeral, is an unintended parody.

Program Note  
In a short program note written for the stage adaptation, Böll writes, "Once, during rehearsals, Reinbacher (who plays the clown) came dressed as Saint-Just in 'Danton's Tod.' He was rehearsing both plays at the same time, and I found this get-up, given jacket, black boots, entirely appropriate. Maybe, I thought, all the characters could appear in the costumes of other plays that happen to be running at the same time."

That would indeed have been fun. Or if Radok had taken a hint from Böll in another direction, that the players wear street clothes. Anything rather than perpetuate the conventional image of the clown.

Lack of imagination characterized the pantomime too. One expected more from the choreographer of the Laterna Magika. The clown acts were limp copies of circus numbers. Only where pantomime replaced the spoken word did one sense its lyric possibilities in conveying sadness and other emotions. One wished that instead of adhering so slavishly to Böll's words, more daring attempts had been made to express his (or any) meanings in pantomime. Then what had been lost from the novel would have been gained to the theater. This way one felt doubly cheated.

The Temptations are an interesting group on several counts. With The Supremes, Martha and The Vandellas, Smokey Robinson and The Miracles, and The Four Tops, they represent the cream of the musical phenomenon known as Motown, which made Detroit one of the major American recording centers. Motown can be defined loosely as highly polished and smartly staged rhythm-and-blues.

As a type of vocal group their antecedents are very much older than Motown; "traces, indeed, to the male quartets which were a variety feature of many college glee clubs in the early days of the century. The most famous professional counterpart, the Rhythm Boys, The Four Freshmen, the Mills Brothers, the Spots, The Silos and The Flamingoes. A feminine line has added the Pied Pipers, the Andrews Sisters, the McGuire Sisters and many more.

The musical accomplishments of these groups have never been fully appreciated, but a hint of the kind of soloists who lived—and required—is contained in the names of soloists who have emerged from them: Bing Crosby, Jo Stafford, Andy Williams and now Diana Ross come immediately to mind, but there have been many more. Group singing in close harmony requires foot-tapping, secure rhythm and the ability to adjust the lead of a voice to other voices. There is no better schooling. The Temptations, who have been together for ten years, are an example of just these virtues. And they move well, too, as the groups usually do, making them a visual as well as an aural sight. Some highly touted rock groups I have seen recently could not do a lot from them.

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[illegible]

earn	7.22	8.44	Mut Shrs	13.38	15.38
l frMut	9.83	9.83	Mut Trst	2.38	2.38
and Am	9.24	10.10	NEA Mut	10.23	10.23
and Sec	9.83	9.83	Nat WSec	9.52	10.00
brothr	13.29	13.29	Nat Ind	10.01	10.01

[illegible]

## stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 27, 1970									
High Low Last, Chgo					High Low Last				
<b>INDUSTRIALS</b>									
14185 AlBhili	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 1/4	27 Westin Intl	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	
Accidents	16	16	16		1344 Weston A	21	20 3/4	21	
510 AlBhili	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4	- 1/4	Westin Pass	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	
75 Argus	18	18	18		<b>MINES</b>				
3000 AlBhili pf C	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+ 1/4	101 Advocate	2 3/5	2 3/8	2 3/5	
3890 All Soc	8 1/4	8	8 1/4		500 Auror	2 3/2	2 3/2	2 3/2	
1000 Hrg S	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/4	8870 Bethl Cop	20 1/2	19 7/8	20 1/2	
1090 Bell pf C	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4	500 Burt	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
194 B C Forest	34	34	34		4903 Brn AHS	8 3/8	8 3/8	8 3/8	
1000 Bell pf C	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/4	1100 Camita	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	
50 Burns	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2		1000 Can	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	
600 Cals Pow	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/4	1208 Cassler	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
1000 Cals Pow	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/4	1000 Cels	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
225 Cans Pack	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2		2250 C Enerlys	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	
500 Cdn C Wrt	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/4	1938 Conest	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4	
1000 Cdn C Wrt	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/4	1000 Cels	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 3/4	
5461 Cdn Int Inc	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2		100 Cramt	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
2239 Cdn Int Gas	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4	1997 Dents	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
500 Cdn Weshd	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4	4800 Dm	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
2329 Capital Div	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4	4800 Osc Mns	1 4/3	1 4/3	1 4/3	
2329 Capital Div	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4	1204 Dm Wolf	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
1414 Powl Can	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/4	79 Enadko	15 3/7	15 3/7	15 3/7	
1215 Colum Cel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
1828 Cdn Bldg	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
1000 Cdn Bldg	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2215 Cynus A	7	6 3/4	6 3/4	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2215 Cynus B	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2000 Cdn Cdrs	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2748 Dm Stores	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
1414 Powl Can	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2511 Falcon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
720 Farm Play	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
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2511 Falcon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2511 Falcon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2511 Falcon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2511 Falcon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2511 Falcon	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/4	6000 Enadko				

Algoma	12 1/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	—
Asbestos	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	+
Bank Monl	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	+
Brinco	5.00	4.00	4.00	—

	2003	2002	2001	2000
243 CAN	Corrent	211%	214%	217%
245 CNE	Stimula	231%	231%	231%
1068 CAE	Int	22%	63%	67%
1059 CAN	Indust	123%	123%	123%
212 CAN	Int Pow	221%	221%	221%
1395 CAN	Beh	229%	229%	229%
7400 CAN	Ind	120%	120%	120%
720 IMP	Ind	121%	121%	121%
7400 CAN	P Svc	121%	121%	121%
3000 MAISON	A	109%	109%	109%
550 POWER CO		109%	109%	109%
6276 FINE	CO	14%	14%	14%
300 ROLLAND	A	5%	5%	5%
6272 FORTAL BANK		5%	5%	5%
980 RYCOR INST		261%	261%	261%
12045 STEINBERG		27%	27%	27%
480 VILCO	IND	42%	42%	42%

Zollers	12	12	12
total sales	1,523,700	shares.	

STABLE GROWTH THROUGH REAL ESTATE		European Gold Markets			
		Jan. 27, 1979			
		Open	Close	Change	
A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF Institutional Fund Inc.		London .....	35.90	35.00	+0.90
		Zurich .....	35.02	35.52	-0.50
		Paris (23.5 ktol.) ..	35.15	36.15	Unch.
		U.S. dollars per ounce.			

## One Dollar

Price Jan. 26, 1970: U.S. \$1.46.	was worth yesterday:
Appreciation since January 1,	Austrian schillings..... 25.88
	Belgian francs..... 49.70
	British pound (\$ per £) 2.4013
	Danish crown 7.468

in guilders.	3.64
in marks.	4.17

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES	
(Hearst, Budapest)	
French francs.....	5.55
German marks.....	3.6870
Greek drachmae.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	629.30
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.15

Argentine pesos.....	1.15
Brazilian escudos.....	28.50
British pesetas.....	70.00

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Swedish crowns..... 5.168  
 Swiss francs..... 4.9125

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the time of transaction.

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7	3	43	43	42		37%	26	Pullus PL	1.78	20	30	30	29%	29%		42%	21%	Textrin pf.
3	43	43	42			37%	26	Pullus PL	1.78	20	30	30	29%	29%	%	42%	21%	Textrin pf.
9%	20%	29%	29%	-	1%	60%	38%	Pumpsan	2.80	17	41	41%	40%	40%		22%	10%	Thiolol 40
72%	11%	72				33	21	PurexCP	.846	77	22%	22%	22%	22%	1%	22%	40%	ThomBel 1
						68%	51%	Purolestr	1.60	5	67	67	66%	66%		52%	40%	ThomBel 1
153%	147%	153%	-	4%		48%	41%	Quak Oal	.94	61	46%	46%	45	46%+	%	25%	17	Thom Ind
6%	77	66%	77	+1		48%	41%	Quak Oal	.94	61	46%	46%	45	46%+	%	25%	32%	Thom JW

[illegible]

28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	44 1/4	27	Rex. Chn. 1.60	8	34 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	1 1/4
15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4		28 1/2	ReynMet 1.10	74	30 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	3 1/4
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14 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	10 1/4	70	RexChn p4.50	1	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	1 1/4

[illegible]

27 1/2	27	27	24 1/2	USPCh pfs.
20	19 1/4	19 1/4	74	USPCh pfs.
14	39 1/4	38 1/4	42 1/2	27 1/2 USPCh pfs.
3	39 1/4	38 1/4	34	20 1/2 US Shoe

[illegible]

1/2	122	100	100	8%	5%	Saud DugVsr	17	6%	6%	6%	6%	12	38%	20%	VSI Corp A
1/2	374	37	37 1/2 + 1/2	9 1/2	5%	Sauder pf.180	31	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	12	25%	16%	Vulcan Mal
1/2	234	23	23 - 1/4	42 1/2	33 1/2	StdCL Ind 2.20	37	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	14	23%	13 1/2	VWR Unit J
1/2	54 1/2	54		36 1/2	8 1/2	StdWorld Air	78	0	9%	9	9%	14			

[illegible]

17 1/2	16 1/2	17	- 1/2	31 1/2	21 1/2	SouJax Inc	1.46	1	3 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2 + 1/2	68 1/2	53 1/2	WestE	p23.50
19 1/2	19 1/2	17	- 1/2	58 1/2	32	Southern Inc		3	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2 - 1/2	47 1/2	24 1/2	Westco	1.85
17	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	SeacoastPS	1.08	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 + 1/2	46 1/2	28	Weyburn	1.20

[illegible]

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4. *How do you think the current situation in the world is affecting the U.S. economy?*

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

**NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF:  
BANKERS INTERNATIONAL (LUXEMBOURG),**

Société anonyme de participations financières  
270 Guaranteed Stocking, dated December 31, 1968, irrevocable  
into common stock at, and unconditionally guaranteed as to  
payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by BANK-  
ERS TRUST NEW YORK CORPORATION (formerly named  
BT New York Corporation).

B. T. INTERNATIONAL (DELAWARE), INC., a Delaware  
corporation ("International") has on December 31, 1968 suc-  
ceeded to all of the assets and liabilities of BANKERS INTER-  
NATIONAL (LUXEMBOURG), société anonyme de participa-  
tions et finances ("Bilka"), formerly known as Bilka.  
By indenture supplemental to the Indenture dated as of June 1,  
1966 under which the above Debentures were issued, International  
has expressly assumed the due and punctual payment of  
the principal and interest thereon if and insofar as interest on  
such Debentures, according to their tenor, and the due and  
punctual performance and observance of all of the covenants  
and conditions of the Indenture to be performed by the issuer  
of the Debentures, in a new capacity, after the conversion of the  
indenture International has thereby succeeded to and been  
substituted for Bilka. The guarantee and conversion obligations  
of Bankers Trust New York Corporation continue unchanged  
and in full force.

The Debentures in the form originally issued and now out-  
standing fully and duly represent the obligations of Interna-  
tional and Bankers Trust New York Corporation in respect  
thereof and under the indenture as amended to reflect the  
succession of International to the obligations of Bilka. Deben-  
ture holders may surrender them for exchange, in which event with-  
out expense to such holders there will be delivered in exchange  
for the surrendered Debentures either, as determined by Inter-  
national and Marine Midland Grace Trust Company of New  
York, as trustee, its Designated Agent, or the present holder of  
the Debentures, upon written referring to the successor, International  
in Bilka or its Debentures modified as to form in order to  
reflect such succession. The Debentures will bear a legend  
referring to the applicability of the United States Interest  
Equalization Tax substantially in the following terms: "The  
issuer of this Debenture warrants that it is exempt from tax  
with respect to acquisition of, obtaining funds (directly or indirectly)  
for foreign issuers or foreign obligors. Consequently the United  
States Internal Revenue Service has ruled that United States  
persons iss that term is defined in Section 4920 (a) (1) 4) of  
the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954) will be  
required to report and pay United States interest equalization  
tax with respect to acquisition of the Debentures except where  
a specific statutory exemption is applicable." Debentures so  
exchanged in exchange will have the guarantee endorsed thereon  
of Bankers Trust New York Corporation and coupons cor-  
responding to the coupons, if any, appertaining to the surren-  
dered Debentures.

The Debentures continue to be listed on the New York  
Stock Exchange, but under the name of International. Through  
arrangements with the Luxembourg Stock Exchange it is ex-  
pected that the Debentures will continue to be listed under  
Bilka's name on that exchange but with indication given of  
International's having become successor to Bilka.

R.T. INTERNATIONAL (DELAWARE), INC.  
286 Park Avenue, By STEVEN L. DAVIS, President.



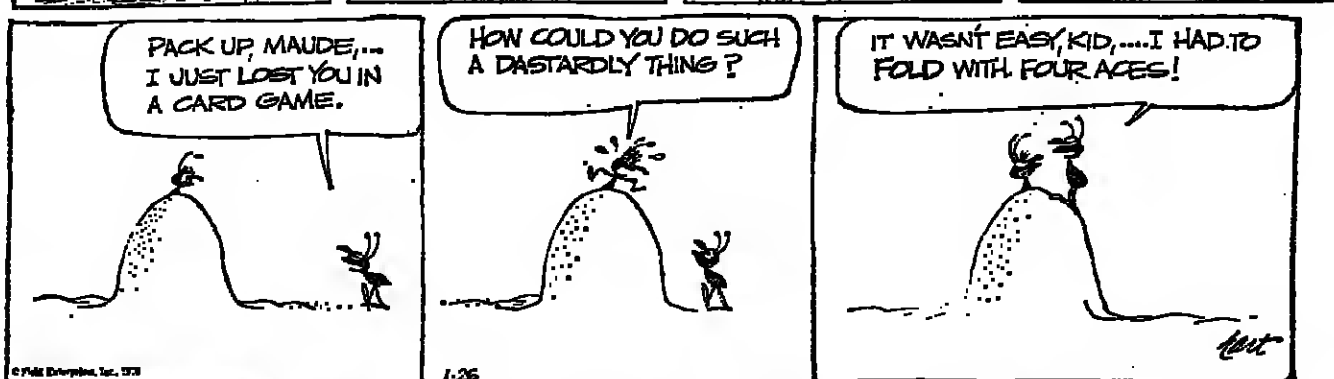
Net. High Low Last. C/Ps	— 1967-78 — Stocks and High-Low Div. in 2	St. 1000, First, High Low Last. C/Ps	Net. High Low Last. C/Ps	— 1967-78 — Stocks and High-Low Div. in 1
1000, First, High Low Last. C/Ps	1000, First, High Low Last. C/Ps	1000, First, High Low Last. C/Ps	1000, First, High Low Last. C/Ps	1000, First, High Low Last. C/Ps



PEANUTS



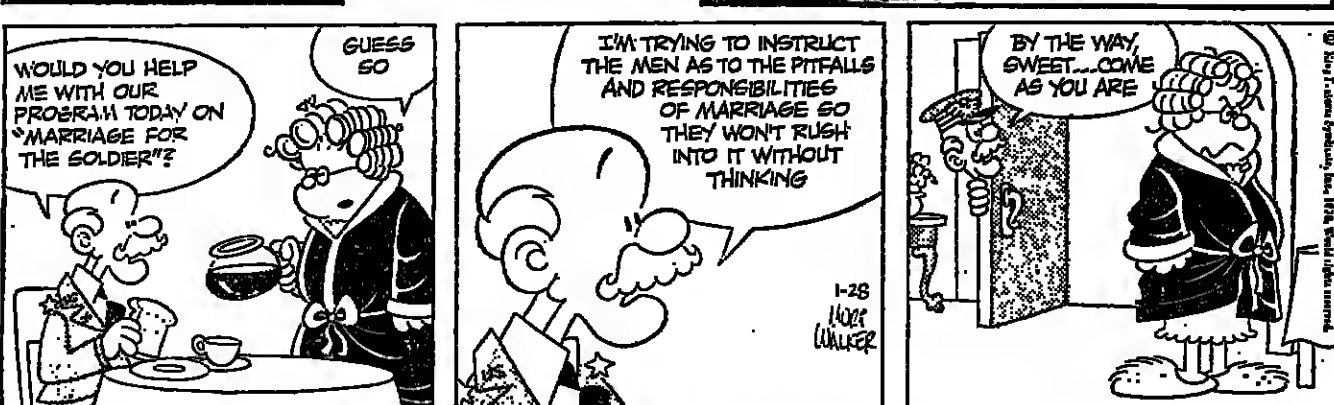
B.C.



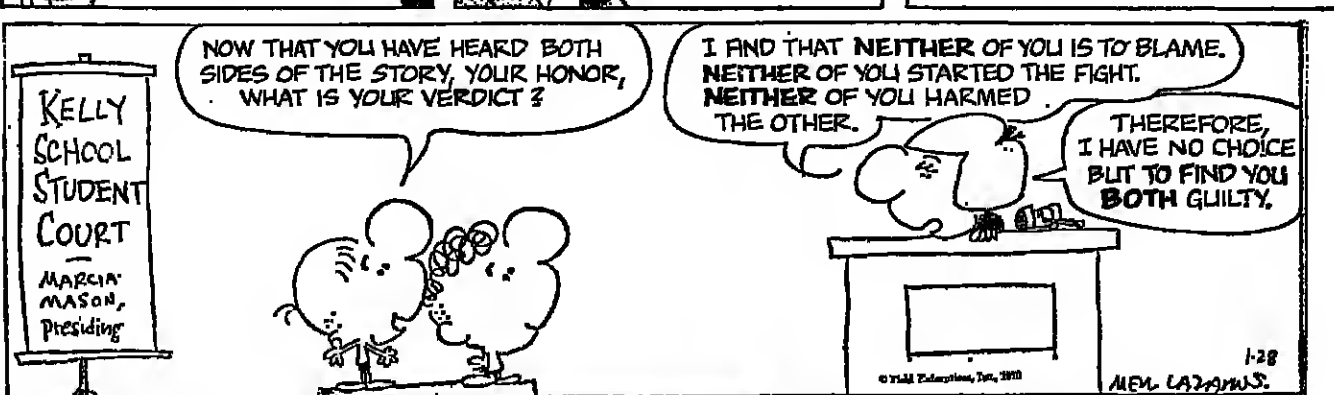
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South were using a strong club system, and the response of one heart was positive and showed a five-card suit. The rebid by North showed a hand equivalent to a standard no-trump opening, and South hinted at slam possibilities by the jump rebid in hearts.

North's sudden leap to Blackwood was ill-advised, for he had nothing in reserve. The fact that he felt compelled to stop short of slam when South showed an ace emphasized his previous error: if a player who finds that the partnership has three aces is not willing to bid a slam, he was wrong to use Blackwood in the first place.

An opening club lead would have been fatal, but West decided that a trump would be least likely to give away a trick. South won with the ten, drew trumps in two more rounds and faced an interesting planning problem.

There were ten sure tricks and various chances of making the 11th. South tried the spade finesse, which failed. When East won he returned a spade to dummy's king. The diamonds were tested and when the jack did not fall South had to ruff the fourth round and try a club lead. East made two club tricks to defeat the contract.

South was certainly unlucky to fail for all three side suits lay badly for him. Yet his play was not the best. After drawing trump he should have played the diamond queen, led to the diamond king and played a low club from dummy. If East has the club queen, a club trick is developed and the spade finesse be-

comes unnecessary. If West has the club queen, South can still try both minor suits in search of his 11th trick and take the spade finesse at the finish if necessary.

Today's Hand

NORTH (D)  
 ♠ AK8  
 ♥ 42  
 ♦ AK65  
 ♣ K875

EAST  
 ♠ Q542  
 ♥ 987  
 ♦ 4  
 ♣ AQ1042

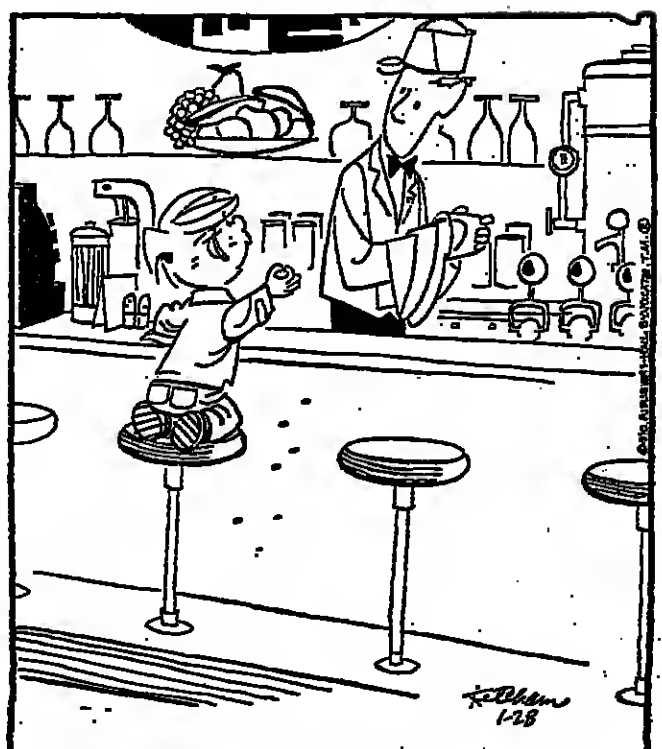
SOUTH  
 ♠ J109  
 ♥ AKQ105  
 ♦ Q103  
 ♣ J3

Both sides were vulnerable.  
 The bidding:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
 1 N.T. Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
 4 N.T. Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
 5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SAPS CRAFT SIAM  
 EDIT RENEW ACRE  
 RITE ENTERTAINMENT  
 ATHLETISTS NAPLES  
 LOSS GILIA  
 SURETY EMINENCE  
 CLAIR MOVIES MODERN  
 AGENTS PRANCE BEAD  
 LET MIENS PARSE  
 PROLOGUES MASSES  
 MATE SORT  
 STATISTIC SPIRITAINED  
 CALIFORNIA LOIR  
 MINE MEANS HOME  
 NESS EDGES ERED

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL I WANT IS A GLASS OF WATER. AND COULD YOU PUT A LITTLE CHOCOLATE SYRUP IN IT?"

JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SNALT  
 SATHY  
 CHABER  
 ROMMAT  
 HE O O O O ALL HIS O O O O O

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.  
 (Answers tomorrow)  
 Yesterday's Jumble: CREEP HATE BELLOW VENDOR  
 Answer: This guy might tell you a story with a slant to it—ONE WHO'S NOT ON THE LEVEL

## BOOKS

## THE AIR NET: THE CASE AGAINST THE WORLD AVIATION CARTEL

By K. G. J. Pillai. Grossman. 312 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Ralph Nader

THE most efficient consumer abuse occurs when its perpetrators institutionalize it in such a complex and authoritative manner that the victims know little of the abuse and nothing of the perpetrator. Few international air passengers have ever heard of the International Air Transport Association. Much less do they possess an elementary understanding of what Dr. Pillai calls "one of the most powerful and authoritarian private international cartels that the world has ever seen."

Yet IATA, as a private business association of international airlines, fixes rates, fares and other conditions of air travel and thereby determines who can and cannot fly by keeping prices much higher than would prevail in a competitive industry. Since the aviation industry is heavily subsidized—directly and indirectly—by taxpayers and is rightly considered by many analysts as a "world public utility," the users' stake in IATA is undeniable.

The absence of a user or consumer voice, with or without government, in IATA's deliberations and decisions caught Dr. Pillai's attention while he was studying for a graduate degree at Yale Law School. His doctoral thesis about this secret society, relying heavily on a meticulous search of the available documents and a sense of relevant logic, unravels for the first time its intricate controls and sanctions over international aviation.

In brief, the situation he depicts is as follows: IATA, with headquarters in Montreal, receives its authority to fix airline tariffs from various bilateral agreements between various governments. These agreements reserve the right of governments to suspend or reject these rates, but in practice, however, the combined lobby of state-owned and private airlines has overwhelmed any attempts, including that of the Civil Aeronautics Board, to block rate hikes.

Meeting in secret at various cities around the world, IATA permits no access to its rate-making machinery on behalf of shippers, passengers or governments. These meetings develop price structures that further codify restrictive practices, protect the most inefficient of airlines, amalgamate a massive number of political variables—and make all these decisions without any explanation and analysis that would allow external evaluation.

What emerges from these long, arduous IATA conferences—some extending six weeks or more at an estimated cost to the airlines of \$10,000 an hour—are the predictable results of the cartel system. These include an artificially high rate-and-fare ceiling that reduces the volume of passengers, the diversion of competition into wastefully deceptive promotions about alleged service and aesthetic distinctions between the airlines, the harassment of non-scheduled charter airlines which threaten the security of this international fare-fix, and the shortchanging of areas of the world—such as Africa—that

cannot mount the lobby force within IATA to tame its British-led European bloc. It uses IATA to further European domination of the tourist trade.

Already in control of a multibillion-dollar industry, IATA is becoming bolder and its future expansion, with power spreading over the entire field of civil aviation, is moving to impose its authority over more and more of the international tourist industry. The movement of airlines, the purchase or operation of hotels and other tourist facilities is tracked by IATA. Pillai summarizes IATA's range: "All travel agents, tourist organizers are subject to the discipline and punishment of IATA; no airline can fly the air without following technical codes of IATA; IATA determines the rights of passengers for which they spend in an IATA plane; authority extends to tariffs domestic air transport except the United States, the 50 United States and most European countries. IATA has already taken steps in 1968 to form its own insurance company, 1970.

Potentially powerful, IATA's collusive policies retard the growth of economic international air travel. The CAB has in vain and puffed mostly in vain, Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division in 1965 advised CAB to re-examine "the concept of IATA control machinery and CAB institution of agreements and relations" which "are per se violations of the Sherman Act, Warrent Magnuson Act, and other laws. All has amounted to nothing; than mere caveats, and I is a past master in such caveats.

Some U.S. airlines have been displeased with high-fare policies. Still have complained about arbitrariness. But like regulated industry that the regulator, IATA, by manipulating and compromising economic, national prestige, claims and the fear of punitive anarchy, bridges governments to its side, shippers and the passenger not organized counterforces.

What this book lacks in "proper name" disclosure, the backscratching, the power plays and the waste which would generate a thorough congressional inquiry. But Dr. Pillai has only the powers of a subpoena committee of a congressional committee or an agency, he has pared the brief against Congress, the CAB and White House would do as heeded his admonitions and to his counsel.

Mr. Nader, author of "Unsafe at Any Speed," is a noted lawyer for the public and chairman of the Center for the Study of Responsive Law. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD—By Will W.

ACROSS  
 1 Platter  
 5 Ermine  
 10 Induce  
 14 Glacial ridges  
 15 Late billiard champ  
 16 Part  
 17 Prohibition  
 18 Aquatic mammal  
 19 Tsar  
 20 Auto graveyards, for example  
 22 Turn back  
 24 Residence:  
 25 Sport fish  
 26 Clearings  
 28 Football stronghold  
 33 Bird  
 34 Baseball position  
 35 Cameron tribe  
 36 Again  
 37 Junior nails  
 38 Biblical pronoun  
 39 Equivalence  
 40 Retain  
 41 Symbol of gambling loss  
 42 Culture lovers

44 Case  
 45 Wiles  
 46 Spanish painter  
 47 Receptacle  
 50 French party  
 51 Throw  
 55 Sports area  
 56 Tropical resin  
 58 Reign  
 59 Exorcise  
 60 Fathered  
 61 Image  
 62 Pilsen export  
 63 Touch, for one  
 64 David's partner

DOWN  
 1 Lavish fondness upon  
 2 Britisher's comment  
 3 Quén—?  
 4 Promoter of  
 5 Circuit failures  
 6 Hauls  
 7 Decides  
 8 Primate  
 9 Sealyham and fox  
 10 Like some snow  
 11 Exorcise  
 12 Wing-shaped

13 Departed  
 21 Pro-amateur tourney  
 23 Obtained with difficulty  
 25 Vanity  
 26 Feel about  
 27 Volcanic road  
 28 Avoid  
 29 Indian mound  
 30 Brazilian sea  
 31 Cut short, as flight  
 32 Adolescence  
 34 Strains  
 37 Snort  
 38 Showy  
 40 Dried  
 41 Retiring  
 42 Peddler  
 43 Firm: Fr.  
 44 Gambles  
 47 Thrash  
 48 Laugh: Fr.  
 49 Heavenly being: Fr.  
 50 European song  
 52 Painful sound  
 53 Wild plum  
 54 Mailed  
 57 Rest



## Owens Isn't Selected Until 19th

## Steelers Pick Bradshaw 1st in Draft

YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Bradshaw, a Little All-American quarterback from Louisiana, was selected by the Pittsburgh Steelers today when he was first in the pro football draft. Bradshaw was picked by the Pittsburgh Steelers as the first overall pick in the 1970 draft. He was a four-year starter at Louisiana State University, where he led the team to a national championship in 1969. He was also named the national player of the year in 1969.

Bradshaw, 22, is a 6-3, 215-pound quarterback who was named the national player of the year in 1969. He was also named the national player of the year in 1969. He was a four-year starter at Louisiana State University, where he led the team to a national championship in 1969. He was also named the national player of the year in 1969.

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## Mrs. Court Wins Again

## Ashe Routs Crealy In Australian Final

SYDNEY, Jan. 27 (UPI)—U.S. Davis Cup star Arthur Ashe today won the Australian Open tennis championship by defeating Australian Dick Crealy, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

The United States thus won the Australian men's singles and doubles titles for the first time in the history of the 64-year-old tournament. Ashe's Davis Cup teammates Stan Smith and Bob Lutz captured the doubles crown yesterday.

Ashe is the first foreigner to win the Australian title since 1959 when Peruvian-born Alex Olmedo beat Australian Neil Fraser. In 1951, Dick Savitt of the United States won the title. Before the war, American Donald Budge won in 1938.

Margaret Court of Australia took only 40 minutes to win her ninth Australian singles championship in 11 years against countrywoman Kerry Melville, 6-3, 6-1.

Today's men's final, postponed from yesterday by rain, was a four-set match played in a drizzle and a swirling wind that upset both players, and particularly Ashe, who wiped his glasses throughout the 62-minute game.

Ashe fell heavily twice during the third set. "At one stage I could see six balls coming for me at once," said Ashe.

It was Ashe's third appearance in the finals of the Australian title. Crealy, dubbed "the giant killer" as he carved his way through American Stan Smith, Dutchman Tom Okker and Englishman Roger Taylor en route to the final, was nervous at the beginning of the match, the first national final he has played.

The victory was worth \$3,800 to Ashe; for Crealy \$2,240. The Australian Open is the first leg of the grand slam of the world's four major tournaments. The French Open, Wimbledon and

Forest Hills are the other meets. The women's doubles title was won by Mrs. Court and Judy Tegart Dalton, who defeated Melville and Karen Krantzcke, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. Jones Wins  
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—Wimbledon champion Mrs. Ann Jones of Britain took only 45 minutes to win her opening women's singles match in the Benson and Hedges tournament today. She brushed aside Auckland's Cecilia Fleming, 6-2, 6-1.

Top-seeded Tony Roche withdrew from the competition at the last minute. The Australian star has been ordered to rest for a week because of an elbow injury.

South Africa Cabinet Still Discussing Visa  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—A South African cabinet member said today that the government is still discussing the visa application for a visit to South Africa by the South African cabinet.

DOWN UNDER—Arthur Ashe reaches low to return shot by Dick Crealy. The American star won the Australian Open yesterday, first leg of Grand Slam.

## Community Ownership Of Club Asked by Seattle

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—A plan for community ownership of the Seattle Pilots as a nonprofit corporation was presented to American League owners today by city and Washington State officials making a last-ditch attempt to keep the baseball club in Seattle.

The Seattle delegation said that the American League owners had asked no questions and made no commitment to them during an hour-long presentation here.

Making the presentation was Edward E. Carlson, a Seattle hotel owner who heads the committee of businessmen that is seeking to turn the club into a nonprofit corporation.

He was joined by Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington, Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman, Atty. Gen. Slade Gorton and King County Executive John Spillman.

Under the plan, all profits from the Pilots' operations would be distributed to local and state cultural, educational and community service institutions.

came due upon sale of the club. The Danz group could not raise that sum, so the sale was voided.

Danz is a member of the business group that presented today's plan.

Carlson said the community ownership group includes a 15-member board of trustees, including top labor, business and civic figures.

He added that a \$3 million line of credit had been provided by Seattle business firms to operate the club in 1970.

Gov. Evans said the Pilots are "a statewide asset" and that \$100 million in state taxpayer funds were committed to build a new domed stadium and highway access.

All of this is contingent on an American League franchise staying in Seattle," the governor said.

The American League should live up to its commitment to Seattle and then resolve the problems of ownership, he declared.

Tarzan Back in Swim  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Johnnie Weismuller, the former Olympic swimming champion who later played "Tarzan" in Hollywood films, has been named international commissioner of marathon swimming by the World Professional Marathon Swimming Federation.

The Washington-based federation said Weismuller would oversee the organization and the conduct of federation-sanctioned races.

Clay Says Frazier-Ellis Winner Is Champion  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Cassius Clay said yesterday he would personally turn over his world championship belt to the winner of the Joe Frazier-James Ellis heavyweight title fight Feb. 16.

Clay said he was presenting the belt to clear up the controversy about who is the real heavyweight champion.

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## Get Giants' Homer Jones in Another Deal Browns Trade Warfield to Dolphins

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Cleveland Browns obtained the services of Homer Jones, the New York Giants' star receiver, in a trade yesterday and dealt longtime star receiver Paul Warfield to the Miami Dolphins.

The Browns today used the draft to select third in today's draft.

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College Cops Ratings			
Team	W	L	GF
Alabama	11	1	7.0
Arkansas	10	2	6.5
Baylor	9	3	6.0
Berkeley	8	4	5.5
Birmingham	7	5	5.0
Birmingham	6	6	4.5
Birmingham	5	7	4.0
Birmingham	4	8	3.5
Birmingham	3	9	3.0
Birmingham	2	10	2.5
Birmingham	1	11	2.0



## Observer

## The Winning Loser

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Reuben Mills, winner of the Loser of the Year Award for 1969-70, was in town over the weekend. He had hoped to cash in on his award by making some guest appearances on television, but naturally none of the local TV hosts or hostesses wanted him.

"You can't blame them," the distinguished loser argued over coffee at an expensive hotel restaurant. "Frankly, if I had my own television show, I wouldn't want me on it either. Scientifically structured surveys show that I am regarded with more contempt and loathing than any other man in America."

"You must be very proud," Mills shrugged. "At least it's a distinction," he said. "Until the Loser of the Year Award came along, I was beginning to think I was a nobody."

Mills was accompanied by Marsha MacMurphy, editor of Happen, the fashion magazine which sponsors the Loser of the Year Award. She said that Mills would be the subject of a beautifully photographed feature story which would show him being humbled out of TV studios, refused service at fashionable restaurants and so forth.

How did Mills come to Happen's attention? Miss MacMurphy discovered him herself. "I was in Men's Furnishings at Finkel's Department Store," Mills recalled. "I had just bought a dozen thin neckties."

"This was last September," Mills said. "When no American of any stature whatsoever, if we omit President Nixon, had bought a thin necktie for the past six months."

"Actually," Mills said, taking up the story, "she laughed so hard she didn't even notice that I didn't have any sideburns."

"That's right," Miss MacMurphy conceded. "It wasn't until we got him down to the office for photographs that I saw to our policeman."

"Doesn't that create the funniest looking head you've ever seen?"

"The whole magazine staff came in and had a good laugh," Mills recalled.

"Well," said Miss MacMurphy, "I began to suspect our friend here was probably an object of derision or distaste to almost any American group one could name. I began checking them off with him."

"Some things were obvious immediately," Mills recalled. "Like my thin neckties and not having sideburns. And, of course, my age. I'm not only over 30, but look it."

"How disgusting can a man get?" Miss MacMurphy managed to exclaim between onsets of laughter. "Over 30? Well, I could see he was white, of course, but there was something about him that gave me a hunch. Maybe it was those thin neckties. I mean, this man was really from the Stone Age. So I said: 'I can see you're white, all right, but you wouldn't by any chance happen to be a liberal, too?'"

"She hit it on the nose, all right," said Mills.

"I began adding up the score," Miss MacMurphy said. "Over 30, and probably over 40 by the look of him—that meant he was an object of loathing to at least half the population. One hundred million infants, prepubescent adolescents, college students and young marrieds. A white liberal—that made him ridiculous to the black population as well as the white conservative. The white left and the entire Republican population. Thin ties—that meant that headwaiters laughed at him. No sideburns—that made him a man no woman would want to be caught at an X movie with."

"Also," Mills crowed, "I lived in the suburbs."

"Not only that," said Miss MacMurphy, "he drove a Cadillac."

"And wore gray flannel suits!" roared Mills.

You could see he was very proud of himself. All over the restaurant persons were looking at him with hatred and disgust. The headwaiter came and said the management wanted he would leave. Mills made a second two policeman were called. They hustled him out with relish. "You can tell he makes 30 or 25 thousand a year," one policeman explained. "If there's one thing we can't stand, it's a guy who belongs to the upper middle class."

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## Dr. Spock and the Sick Society

DECENT AND INDECENT;  
OUR PERSONAL AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

By Benjamin Spock, M.D. 210 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Henry Steele Commager

FOR years now there has been a widespread tendency to blame much of the revolt of youth—bad manners, offensive dress, allergy to discipline—on Dr. Spock, whose many books on baby and child care are supposed to have preached the doctrine of "permissiveness." Whether the famous doctor did indeed counsel what members of his generation mean by permissiveness need not detain us. Certainly in "Decent and Indecent," Dr. Spock is anything but permissive.

For 25 years Dr. Spock addressed himself to mothers; in the past six or seven years he has addressed himself to their children. It is this new role which landed him in the courts for conspiring to persuade young men not to register for the draft, and thus, for hampering the conduct of the war: a serious business this, and though it is hard to imagine the benevolent doctor engaging in treason, that charge was made more than once. The whole country was an interested party. The issues raised by the trial went to the heart of the Bill of Rights, of the problem of civil disobedience, and of morality. Also, Dr. Spock has nothing to say about the trial or about the draft, either while he has good deal to say about the war it has all been said before.

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It is not that we associate with his recent activities, the war. It is that he does not really mean that. He means that it is psychological. The sickness of our society is born of hatred for the kind of society we have made, or the kind that science and technology have betrayed us into making: the war is born of deep-seated aggressive instincts, instincts rooted in the sexual drives of childhood and of adolescence. In competitiveness, in vanity, in complexes about virility, in paranoia.

But this is not at all Dr. Spock's conclusion. He celebrates their attack not on these institutions but on the universities. But the universities are not responsible for the evils that distress the young. Quite the contrary: it can claim at least some responsibility for the students who protest these evils. To attack the university is to attack the one major institution that has pretty consistently been the critic of the Establishment and the innovator in society.

Dr. Spock is a great man; to the young, and not to the young alone, he is a heroic figure. Society owes him a deep debt, for the dignity with which he has conducted himself, for his courage, for his integrity, for his indefatigable service to the commonweal. His book is full of insights, of lofty sentiments and of righteous indignation which most of us can share. What it lacks is logical consistency. What it lacks is what the protest movement most needs—just what Dr. Spock himself provided in his sponsorship of the march on Washington, in his argument against the legality of the war and of the draft, in his appeal to a higher law and to the historic right of civil disobedience to tyrannical and immoral governments.

But what is to be done about it? "I decided," Dr. Spock says, "that we are not likely to be the world by attempting to reform the old parties, which are financially indebted to business, but must build a new political movement that will be unambiguously anti-imperialist and responsive to human needs." This is, alas, the last we hear of this hopeful program.

Now Dr. Spock turns to the



Dr. Spock

Dr. Spock devotes some final pages to the problems of the universities. Here he is not at his happiest. He observes, quite rightly, that in their opposition to the war, the draft, racism, pollution, and so forth, the young are quite clearly on the right track and that they have helped dramatize the need for reform in these areas. The moral here is clear: When the young address their attention and their protests to those institutions and policy makers responsible for these evils, they do a public service. Let them then protest the Pentagon, the State Department, the military-industrial complex, the labor unions, political machines that fall democracy and courts that fail to do justice.

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Dr. Spock devotes some final pages to the problems of the universities. Here he is not at his happiest. He observes, quite rightly, that in their opposition to the war, the draft, racism, pollution, and so forth, the young are quite clearly on the right track and that they have helped dramatize the need for reform in these areas. The moral here is clear: When the young address their attention and their protests to those institutions and policy makers responsible for these evils, they do a public service. Let them then protest the Pentagon, the State Department, the military-industrial complex, the labor unions, political machines that fall democracy and courts that fail to do justice.

Dr. Spock is a great man; to the young, and not to the young alone, he is a heroic figure. Society owes him a deep debt, for the dignity with which he has conducted himself, for his courage, for his integrity, for his indefatigable service to the commonweal. His book is full of insights, of lofty sentiments and of righteous indignation which most of us can share. What it lacks is logical consistency. What it lacks is what the protest movement most needs—just what Dr. Spock himself provided in his sponsorship of the march on Washington, in his argument against the legality of the war and of the draft, in his appeal to a higher law and to the historic right of civil disobedience to tyrannical and immoral governments.

But this is not at all Dr. Spock's conclusion. He celebrates their attack not on these institutions but on the universities. But the universities are not responsible for the evils that distress the young. Quite the contrary: it can claim at least some responsibility for the students who protest these evils. To attack the university is to attack the one major institution that has pretty consistently been the critic of the Establishment and the innovator in society.

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